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BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

POETICAL.

At Last, Our Native Land is Free.

Land where the exiled pilgrims came,
Across the stormy sea,
This day we sing thy lasting fame,
The anthem of the free!
This day our banner is unfurled,
Without one blot or stain,
And proudly floats across the world,
And rules the rolling main!

Again the stars that gem the deep
Shall flash with purer glow,
Than erst they lit the rocky steep
Of Plymouth long ago!
Once more the dark old woods that fling
Their arms within the blast,
And with the waves and tempest sing
Our triumph o'er the past.

Our land is free! free as the air
That sweeps her mountain height;
As as the gems that tremble there
Upon the brow of night!
And when the day-god's rosy blush
Floods rock and river o'er,
It bathes them in his farewell flush,
'Tis Freedom's evermore!

Away over hill and dale and flood,
A mighty voice hath sped;
That this broad land, twice won in blood,
No vassal foot shall tread!
No fettered race shall toil for aye,
Crushed to the galling dust;
No proud imperious hand shall s way
The people's sacred trust!

Bright banner of the starry fold,
This day the field is won;
And shades of error backward roll'd
Like mists before the sun!
This day doth seal the fate of kings,
And shake the tyrant's throne;
And to the "sovereign people" brings
The right to rule alone!

Miscellaneous.

Letter from Gov. Cox to the Ohio Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1866.

The following important letter was read to-night by Gov. Cox of Ohio to the United representatives in Congress from that State:

WASHINGTON, Feb 26, 1866.

G. B. Wright, *Chairman Union Central Committee, Columbus, Ohio:*

MY DEAR SIR: On Saturday last I had the *honor* of an interview with *the President*, which I regarded as of sufficient interest and importance to make it proper that I should reduce to writing my remembrance of his statements while they were fresh in my memory, since he seemed to me, in a perfectly free and unpremeditated conversation, to exhibit with peculiar clearness the processes of his own mind in reaching some of his opinions, and to express them with such manifest candor and entire freedom from personal feeling, that I could not but think that it he would consent to it, it might be done by making his statements public. Accordingly I then waited upon him this morning to make known what I had done, and to his verification of the truth of my report, and his consent to make the same known to the country, although I was entirely unaware of my purpose to reduce his remarks to writing, as I myself had no such intention when I first called upon him. He most frankly gave his consent and assented to the accuracy of my report, which is as follows:

The President said he had no thoughts which he was not willing to avow—that his policy had simply aimed at the earliest possible restoration of peace on the basis of loyalty. No Congressional policy had ever been rejected, and, therefore, when he entered upon the duties of his office, he felt obliged to adopt one of his own. He had, in some sense, inherited that Mr. Lincoln with which he thought he agreed, and that was substantially the one which he had carried out. Congress had no just ground of complaint that he had done so, for they had not seen fit to declare their views upon any measure embodying what could be called a policy of restoration. He was satisfied that no continuance of military government would be tolerated; that the country would properly demand the creation of a truly civil Government, and not to give it to the late Confederate States, would be an admission of the failure of the Administration, and of the party which had carried through the war, to prove itself equal to the exigency, now the work of destruction was over and reconstruction had begun. Military government alone would not pacify the country. At the end of a long period of military government we would be no nearer, and probably not so near the end as now, and would have the same work to do. Hence there is a real necessity of adopting a policy which would restore civil government fully and as soon as the rebellion should be thoroughly ended, and those conditions accepted by the South which were to be regarded as absolutely necessary to the peace of the country. One consideration had controlled him in the whole matter, and this was that the only system of pacification should be one which tended everywhere to isolate the loyalty of the people of the South themselves, and make it the spring of loyal conduct and proper legislation rather than to impose upon them laws and conditions by direct external force.

Thus, in the case of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was not against the idea of the Bureau *in toto*, for he had used it, and was still using it. It might continue for a period of more than a year yet. He had contemplated that, either by proclamation of his own, or by some action of Congress, a condition of peace—the technical end of the Rebellion—would probably be declared at some period not very remote; and, as he understood the present law, the Bureau might continue a year from that time. Meanwhile he could say to the South, "It depends upon yourselves to say whether the Bureau shall be discontinued at an earlier date, for I will put an end to it just as soon as you by proper action for the protection of the freedmen, make it unnecessary. Thus," said he, "the hope of getting rid of the institution stimulates them to do what is right, whilst they are not discouraged by the idea that there is no hope of an end to what they regard as a sort of military government." If, on the other hand, the Bureau were to be made a permanent thing by legislation, which on its face appears part of the fixed law of the land, all the objections he had urged in his message applied in full force to it, and, instead of encouraging the South to loyalty would tend to drive them to desperation, and make their hatred of the Government inveterate. The same principle of stimulating loyalty was shown in the manner in which he had hold martial law over them. Whenever they should show so peaceful and law-abiding a condition of their community that martial law was not needed, it should be removed. Their own conduct would thus determine the matter, and the desire and interest of all the best people be increased to put down disturbances and outbreaks, to protect Union men and obey the laws, because by so doing they would hasten the withdrawal of the direct interference of the military arm in their affairs. In precisely the same way and under the influence of the same ideas, he had acted in regard to civil affairs generally in that section, regarding it as necessary and proper to impose conditions upon the rebellious States which would guarantee the safety of the country, and regarding the then existing affairs of the local Governments as having disqualified themselves by their treason for their continuance in power. He deposed them and established Provisional Governments; then he asked himself what conditions ought to be demanded of them and how their disposition to accept them in good faith might be stimulated. The conditions, viz: The amendment of State Constitutions excluding slavery; the acceptance of the same amendment of the Constitution of the United States; the repudiation of the Rebel debt and the admission of the freedmen to various rights, &c., everybody is familiar with. To stimulate them to accept these conditions, being such as using his best judgment, and, in the absence of any Congressional plan, he thought the nearest right of any he could frame. He engaged that, on their acceptance with evidence of good faith, he would permit them to reorganize their State Governments, elect Legislatures, &c.; and, so far as executive acts could do so, would restore them to their position in the Union of States. They had so far accepted his conditions that he did not regard the experiment a failure, but a success.—He had accordingly reorganized the Post-Office Department everywhere among them, had reopened trade and removed restrictions thereon through the Treasury Department; and in like manner in all the Executive Departments recognized them as States in the Union, only keeping enough of a military hold to protect the freedmen, as he had before stated, and to induce them to do something more thorough in that direction.

Now but one thing remained in which those States did not exercise the full rights of States, and that was representation in Congress. In this he had advised that the same principle of stimulating loyalty be applied as in the other respects which he had named. He would admit only such representatives as are in fact loyal men, giving satisfactory evidence of this. Whenever a State or District sent a loyal man, properly elected and qualified, he would think it right to admit him the same as if from any other State; and he would admit none but such loyal men; so that other States or districts might be thus induced to elect and send similar men. When they had all done this their representation would be full and the work would be done.

Such was his plan. He did not ask to be the judge of the elections and qualifications of members of Congress or of their loyalty. Congress was its own judge, and he had no dream of interfering with its constitutional right; but he felt like urging upon them and upon the country that this mode of finishing the work so nearly completed in other respects was the only feasible one which had been presented, and that it was impossible to ignore the fact that the States were exercising their rights and enjoying their privileges within the Union—were, in short, restored in all other respects, and that it is too late to question the fundamental right of representation.

I then remarked to him that I heard it suggested that legislation could properly be made by Congress purely civil in its character, providing for the protection of the freedmen by United States Courts, of inferior jurisdiction, in all cases where the States did not do so themselves.

He replied that such an idea would run exactly parallel to his plan, but he had not thought it yet time to fix his own ideas of the precise mode of accomplishing this aid, because we had a margin of time lasting till after the next session of Congress, during which the present Freedmen's Bureau could continue in operation, and if before that time the Southern States should recognize the necessity of passing proper laws themselves and providing a proper system of protection for the freedmen, nothing further on our part would be necessary. If they did not do what they ought there would then be time enough to elaborate a plan. He then referred briefly to the fact that men who have been rejoicing over his Veto Message, saying that if these men in good faith adopted the views of his policy, he had himself held and acted upon, and which he had so fully elaborated in his annual message and explained to me, the country surely could have no cause for sorrow in that. If disloyal men and Rebels everywhere, North and South, should cordially give their adherence to the conditions of restoration he had uniformly insisted upon, he thought that was precisely the kind of pacification loyal men everywhere would rejoice in. The more they were committed to such a course the better he would like it, for if they were not sincere they would at least diminish their power of dangerous opposition in future. His whole heart was with the body of true men who had carried the country through the war; and he earnestly desired to maintain a cordial and perfect understanding with them. This sentiment and purpose he regarded as entirely consistent with determined opposition to the obstruction policy of those extremists who, as he believed, would keep the country in chaos till absolute ruin might come upon us.

Such, my dear Sir, is the conversational statement of the President on this important matter; and if you could meet his straightforward, honest look, and hear the hearty tones of his voice, as I did, I am well assured you would believe with me, that although he may not receive personal assaults with the equanamity and forbearance Mr. Lincoln used to show, there is no need to fear that Andrew Johnson is not hearty and sincere in his adhesion to the principles upon which he was elected. Very truly yours,

J. D. Cox

Stick to Your Business.

It is a good policy for every man who has a paying business, to stick to it closely. By so doing a handsome sum of money may be accumulated in nine cases out of ten; where industry and economy are used, in a very few years. Persons who are continually changing from one kind of business to another, rarely succeed; at least ten fail where one becomes wealthy. The same remark will apply to speculating in stocks. Persons who possess means may invest them in hazardous enterprises, but men should never borrow funds in order to do so, no matter how large the gains that are promised.—Many defalcations have occurred thro' a desire to enter into speculations of different kinds, and many handsome fortunes have also been lost. It is better to take six per cent. for money, secured by bond and mortgage on good property, than to make loans at fifteen and twenty per cent. to persons who are trusting to profits from stocks or speculation, in any article, for the means to enable them to make payment. In many cases both principal and interest have been lost, and yet men will not be satisfied with slow but sure gains. The one who sticks to his legitimate business is generally the best off in the end. Admitting that a handsome sum be realized in speculation, it may not bring happiness or peace of mind; as there is frequently more pleasure in the pursuit than in the possession of an article.—The gilded apple may turn to ashes on the lip. It is therefore well not to make haste to be rich. Beside there is pleasure in occupation, and men make a great mistake who retire from active business, while they are blessed with health and strength. The man who labors all day is generally happier than the millionaire, simply because he is contented, eats his food with relish, and rises from his bed in the morning refreshed with the sweetest sleep.

A LEADING Democrat, of very pronounced opinion, who superintends a Sabbath School in Detroit, a few Sundays since was discoursing to his classes of the Israelites, and the enemies they encountered in the nation of Moabites, when by way of illustration, he put the question:

"Have we any great public enemy in this country?" evidently intended to see how much his little auditors knew about the rebellion.

"Yes sir!" responded a bright little six year old.

"Who, my son?" queried the gratified superintendent.

"The copperheads," responded the boy.

The illustration was not any further pressed on that occasion

Still Another State.

When the last territorial election was held in New Mexico, and it was announced that the Republicans had carried everything, the Democratic journals of the Atlantic States disputed the announcement, and claimed that there was no Republican party in the territory. The best proof of the pudding is in the eating, and applying this test to New Mexico, there can no longer be any doubt as to the political result of the election, for the Legislature then chosen has done two things that no Democratic Legislature would have done. It has repealed the odious free negro law and abolished compulsory servitude. These acts are in such entire consonance with the principles and tendencies of the Republican party as to show conclusively where the territory has cast her lot.

This Legislature has also done another thing equally important, in ordering a convention to be elected on the first Monday in March next, to frame a State constitution, to be submitted to the people on the first Monday in April, so that the territorial organization may give place to a State government before the adjournment of the present Congress. New Mexico, Colorado and Nebraska will thus be applying for admission as States at the same time, and as, in all probability, this applications will be granted, they will augument the number of States to thirty-nine. Of these three new States, New Mexico is by far the most populous, indeed almost as much so as the other two combined. In the year 1860 the census gave it 93,516 inhabitants, an increase of 51 94 per cent. in ten years. At this rate of progress New Mexico would have in 1870 a population of 141,357. Of the aggregate return for 1860 the census gives as the number of Indians only 18,507, all the rest being set down as whites except eighty-five colored persons. These whites are mostly of Spanish race, the American immigration having thus far made but little impression on the territory. As a consequence, the institutions, language, religion and customs are all Mexican, this being the only organization of that kind in the Union.

California, Florida and Texas, all of Spanish colonization originally, have been overwhelmed by the great influx of Americans, so that they have few traces of the old element.—Louisiana also had been a foreign colony before coming into our hands.—But New Mexico alone remains with the old Spanish language, customs and institutions predominant. It contains some of the oldest settlements in the United States, and is believed to be very rich in mineral resources, though as yet these treasures lie neglected. Railroad and navigation must infuse into the territory a new spirit, and start it forward in the career of improvement. But both are as yet distant.—*North American.*

A "Mean Yankee Trick."

The Fond du Lac *Press* is responsible for the following:

A gentleman of our acquaintance got it into his head the other day that his stove wood melted away a little faster than the warm weather warranted, and concluded to try an experiment, in the hope of catching a thief. Taking a fine looking stick, he charged it with a few ounces of powder, and replaced it on the side of the pile which seemed to diminish the fastest. That was on Tuesday; on Wednesday an explosion somewhat resembling the shock of a small eartquake, was heard in a house near by. A man passing by at the time says that simultaneous with the explosion he saw a kettle of salt pork and cabbage shoot up thro' the roof, near the chimney, very much like a rocket. At the same time a large Thomas cat was observed to make his exit through the window, evidently under the impression that he had been sent for. Thinking something might be wrong, the gentleman entered the house, where a scene of indescribable confusion met his gaze. The atmosphere was prevaded by a most diabolical smell of gunpowder and burnt cat fur. The lady of the house was crouching away in a closet, and she didn't feel well; the wood box looked very dilapidated, and a pan of apples that were stewing on the stove had been elevated to the ceiling above, giving it very much the appearance of Farmer's new Map of Wisconsin, which he promised to send us and didn't; a chair had lost three legs; the stove itself was slightly demoralized, and just enough water had been spilled to prevent a general conflagration. The Teutonic proprietor of the establishment was standing on his head in a distant part of the room, and it was some time before he could be prevailed upon to 'come down.' He now expresses himself that the explosion was a 'mean Yankee trick,' and threatens to sue the owner of the wood for the amount of damages sustained.

COURTESY.—A good story is told of a sheriff who came near being outdone by a person it was in the line of his duty to hang. "Sir," said the gentleman, as the sheriff was carefully adjusting the rope, "really, your attentions deserve my thanks. In fact, I do not know of one I should rather have hang me." "Really," said the sheriff, "you are pleased to be complimentary. I do not know of another individual it would give me so much pleasure to hang."

MOTTOES FOR THE HOUR.

From Abraham Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address.

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and all nations."

From a Speech by Andrew Johnson, in Washington, April 3, 1865.

"I am in favor of leniency; but in my opinion evil-doers should be punished. Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say that *death is too easy a punishment*. My notion is that *treason must be made odious*, and traitors must be punished and impoverished, their social power broken, and made to feel the penalty of their crime. Hence, I say this: "THE HALTER TO INTELLIGENT, INFLUENTIAL TRAITORS."

Third Resolution Adopted by the Pennsylvania Union State Convention, 1865.

"*Resolved*, That the mild and generous method of reconstruction offerred by the President to the people lately in rebellion, in the judgment of this Convention, has not been accepted in the spirit of honest loyalty and gratitude, but with such evidence of defiance and hostility as to impel us to the conviction they cannot safely be entrusted with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason, until they have proven their acceptance of the results of the war, by incorporating them in constitutional provisions and securing to all men within their borders their inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

From a Speech by Abraham Lincoln, in reply to Judge Douglas, in 1858.

"Now, my countrymen, if you have been taught doctrines conflicting with the great land marks of the Declaration of Independence; if you have listened to suggestions which would take away from its grandeur, and mutilate the fair symmetry of its proportions; if you have been inclined to believe that all men are not created equal in those inalienable rights enumerated by our chart of liberty, let me entreat you to come back—return to the fountian whose waters spring close by the blood of the Revolution."

"GO IN FINNEGANS!"—The following story is told by a Cincinnati paper concerning a well known general who was invited to a Fenian feast with the expectation that he would make a speech. The general was a little more than three sheets in the wind, and accepted the invitation somewhat against the advice of his friends. Arriving at the hall where the sunburst glowed and the shamrock bloomed, he was presented to the audience with the usual flattering observation; and drawing himself up to his full height, his countenance wearing a look of inexpressible solemnity, he roared at the top of his voice:

"Finnegans! I'm with you!"

The mercurial Irishmen, dashed a little by the apparent mistake of the general, in addressing them by a name they had not called themselves, but looking upon his broad declaration that he was with them as all right, interrupted him with a tremendous round of applause. Poising himself as if to meet a great emergency, he continued:

"But mind, I tell you, you have a big contract on hand, and Old Ireland is way across the ocean. But when you get your ships and have them loaded with cannon and things, and sail down New York harbor, I'll go out there at Sandy Hook, and take off my hat, and say with all my heart—Good-by, Finnegans! And when I think it is about time you had touched the sod over there, I'll give you my prayers and say—Go in, Finnegans!"

At this point there was another interruption, and one not altogether of excessive approbation. The general was tumultuously told they were not Finnegans, but Fenians, and after apologizing for his mistake by saying that he had been down South so long he had forgotton the name of things, the hero gracefully retired.

WHEN James T. Brady, the great criminal lawyer of New York opened a lawyer's office, he took a basement room which had been previously occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," said he. "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady.—"And what do ye sell" he asked, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Blockheads," responded Brady. "Be gorre," said the Irishman, "ye must be doin' a mighty fine business—ye haint got but one left."

BORROWED thoughts, like borrowed money expose the poverty of the borrower.

The First Year of Freedom.

On the 11th day of January, 1865, the last State Convention of Missouri adopted an ordinance of immediate emancipation, making it operative from the hour of its passage. We have, therefore, had one year's experience of free institutions in Missouri, and can safely, from its indications, foretell what the continued operation of the policy is likely to be. Never has there been a more triumphant vindication than that with which the action of the Radical Freedom party of Missouri has been crowned. The very first step it took was to abolish slavery; making the act the index to the policy of its administration. We have, therefore, the testimony of one year to the efficiency and success of its workings. There are none who will now deny that the condition of Missouri has been made infinitely better by the change. Instead of war, we have peace; instead of universal apprehension, a feeling of absolute security; instead of doubt and gloom, an almost unlimited confidence in the future; and instead of families fleeing from their homes to escape the torch and bullet of the guerrilla, our highways are white with trains of enterprising immigrants, coming with high hopes, to identify themselves with the progress of "Free Missouri"

One of the most happy consequences of the radical emancipation policy of Missouri is apparent in its influence upon the freedmen of our State. The negroes, as soon as liberated, were, except in the single matter of franchise, at once placed upon a perfect legal equality with the whites.—The effect of this action becomes a most interesting study. The opponents of emancipation were not slow to predict the most disastrous consequences from the adoption of this course. The negroes, we were told if treated as other men, would not work, would leave their country homes and flock to the cities, and crime and idleness would be fearfully multiplied. The result of the experiment is best illustrated in the fact, that we have not heard a single complaint of the negroes in this State, from any quarter, since they were set free. They have proved to be industrious, economical and well behaved citizens, are rapidly acquiring property and education. Might not many of our sister communities in the South, which are experiencing difficulties with their colored people, and constantly exercising themselves with apprehensions of violence and rebellion at their hands, profitably act upon our example? The lesson which would appear to be satisfactorily determined in our case, is that the safest method to pursue toward the emancipated blacks is to treat them as men and brethern, giving them the full benefit of all the principles which are recommended by justice and humanity.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

LEARN TO LOVE MUSIC.—A writer in the *New York Musical World*, speaking of the importance of encouraging children to learn the art of music, also says in that connection, that "every woman who has an aptitude for music or singing should be grateful for the gift, and cultivate it with diligence; not that she may dazzle strangers or win applause from a crowd, but that she may bring gladness to her own fireside. The influence of music in strengthening the affections is not perceived by many; pet sweet melody binds hearts together as it were, with a golden cord. But the music of the fireside must be simple and unpretending; it does not require brilliancy of execution, but tenderness of feeling. It is a great mistake to suppose that to enjoy music requires great cultivation; the degree of enjoyment will, of course, vary with our power of appreciation, but like all other great influences, it is able to attract even the ignorant; and this is what the poets taught when they made Orpheus and his brethren the civilizers of the earth."

Catching Cold.

A valuable lesson may be learned from the fact that common colds were almost unknown in our army during the late war. Men were exposed to cold and wet long continued, so that during cold storms of winter, men often were wet as long as the storm continued, and until their clothing dried upon them, when the storm ceased.

If this proves anything, it proves the falsity of the common complaint that one has been out too much and has caught cold. The truth is he has been in too much.

You keep close by a warm fire with heavy clothing on nearly all the time, and the first time you meet a blast of cold air with all the pores of your whole system enervated by heat, you catch cold, and then comes Ipecac, Squills, Seneca and Dr. Cure-all's Cough Sprup, and Dr. Does-em's Expectorant, all because you have kept too near the fire, and then you say I can't go out without catching cold.

Take a dose of God's own cold air every day and you will find time, money and many a pain and ache saved; and if you will add good doses of cold water on the outside, you will find that Heaven's pure air and Earth's pure fountains are the best of cures and the most certain preventives of disease. ARMY SURGEON.

An Appropriate Illustration.

The following is an eloquent passage from the recent successful speech of General James A. Garfield, member of Congress from Ohio:

I remember an incident in the history of the eastern church, as rendered by Gibbon, vol. two, chap. twenty-eight, which illustrates the power which slavery has exercised among us. The Christians of that day, under the lead of Theophilus, undertook to destroy the heathen temples. Gibbon says:

"Theophilus proceeded to destroy the temple of Serapis without any other difficulties than those which he found in the weight and solidity of the materials, but these obstacles proved so insuperable that he was obliged to leave the foundations and contented himself with reducing the edifice itself to a heap of rubbish, a part of which was soon after cleared away to make room for a church, erected in honor of the Christian martyrs.

"The colossal statue of Serapis was involved in the ruin of his temple and religion. A great number of plates of different metals, artificially joined together, composed the majestic figure of the deity, who touched on either side the walls of the sanctuary. The aspect of Serapis, his sitting posture, and the scepter which he bore in his left hand, were extremely similar to the ordinary representations of Jupiter. He was distinguished from Jupiter by the basket, or bushel which was placed upon his head, and by the emblematic monster which he held in his right hand, the head and body of a sergent branching into three tails, which were again terminated by the triple heads of a dog a lion and a wolf. It was confidently affirmed that if any impious hand should dare to violate the majesty of the god, the heavens and earth would instantly return to their original chaos. An intrepid soldier, animated by zeal and armed with a battle-axe, ascended the ladder, and even the Christian multitude expected with some anxiety the result of the combat. He aimed a vigorous stroke against the cheek of Serapis; the cheek fell to the ground; the thunder was still silent, and both the heavens and earth continued to preserve their accustomed order and tranquility. The victorious soldier repeated his blows, the huge idol was overthrown and broken to pieces, and the limbs of Serapis were ignominiously dragged through the streets of Alexandria.—His mangled carcass was burnt in the amphitheatre amid the shouts of the populace, and many persons attributed their conversion to this discovery of the impotence of their tutelary deity."

So slavery sat in our National Capitol. Its huge bulk filled the temple of our liberty, touching it from side to side. Mr. Lincoln on the 1st of January, struck it on the cheek, and the faithless and unbelieving among us expected to see the fabric of our institutions dissolved into chaos because their idol had fallen. He struck it again; Congress and the States repeated the blow; its unsightly carcass lies rotting in our streets. The sun shines in the heavens brighter than before. Let us remove the carcass and leave not a vestige of the monster.

Child of Mercy.

As the Almighty was about to create man, He gathered his first angels around His throne to consult with them.

"Do not create him!" So spoke the angel of Justice. "He will be ungenerous to his brothers, and cold and cruel toward those that are weaker than he is."

"Create him not!" So spoke the angel of Peace. "He will dye the earth with the blood of man, and the first-born of his generation will murder his brother."

"He will desecrate Thy sanctuary with lies," so spoke the Angel of Truth, "even if you stamp your own likeness, the seal of Faith, upon his face."

They were yet speaking when Mercy, the Eternal Father's youngest, dearest child, stepped up to His throne and clung to his knees:

"Form him," said she, "after your own image, Father, a favorite of your kindness. When all your servants desert him, I will seek him, and turn even his faults into virtues. I will make the heart of the strong pitiful, so that he will show mercy to those who are weaker than he is. When he strays from the paths of peace and truth, when he insults righteousness and justice, the fruits of his errors shall make him reflect, show him his faults, and improve by love."

The Father of Man created man.—A weak, sinful creature, but, even in his errors a child of His kindness, a son of his mercy, a son of a love that never leaves him, that always leads him back to goodness.

Remember your origin, O man, when you are inclined to be unjust.—Of all God's divine attributes, it was Mercy that chose you to live, and, living, it was Mercy and Love alone that reached you the mother's breast.—*From the German.*

THE pebbles in our path weary us and make us foot-sore more than the rocks.

HAPPINESS can be made quite as well of cheap materials as of dear ones.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

J. S. RUTAN ..... J. L. ANDERSON.

J. S. RUTAN & Co.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

MARCH 7th, 1866.

Beaver County's Choice

FOR GOVERNOR,

WINTHROP W. KETCHAM

OF LUZERNE COUNTY.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday the seventh day of March, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union, in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:
GEO. W. HAMERSLEY, } Sec's.
A. W. BENEDICT, }

THE UNION CONVENTION assembles at Harrisburg to-day, March 7th, for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for Governor. The three leading candidates are Geary, Ketchum and Morehead. The two former will go into convention with about an equal number of votes, and one of them will most probably be nominated. Morehead has carried a number of counties in the west and some in the east, and will go into convention with considerable strength. In the event of a close contest between Geary and Ketchum, Morehead or some third man may be nominated.—Cessna has not developed as much strength as it was thought he would. He is a good man, and but for the fact that he so recently came over from the Democratic party, might have been nominated. Gen. Geary was a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, since which time he has been in the army doing valiant service for the cause of his country He stands committed on the right side of all the important questions of the day, and with his military record, would, if nominated, make a popular candidate. Morehead was also a Democrat in days past, but for the last ten years has acted with and been one of the leading men of the Republican party in this State. His record in Congress, and his ability and usefulness as a Representative, recommend him to all, and will insure him, if nominated, a hearty support from the Union party of the State. Of Ketchum we have often written, and can only say now that he is our choice of all the candidates. He was formerly a Henry Clay Whig and latterly a Republican, devoted to the principles of the party. His record as a member of both Houses of our State Legislature is right on all questions—Notwithstanding Ketcham is our choice, we will cheerfully and heartily support either of the others should they be nominated, believing them to be worthy and capable.

THE Senate of the United States last week concurred in the resolution of the House, declaring that no member elect from a Southern State should be admitted to a seat until Congress had considered and passed upon their claims. It is thought that the Tennessee members will be admitted soon, but that no Representative from any other Southern State will be admitted during the present session. Maynard, Stokes and other Representatives elect from Tennessee are good, loyal men, worthy of seats in Congress, and we trust they will soon be admitted. Tennessee occupies a different position from the rest of the Southern States, and the feeling is general that her Representatives should not be excluded from their seats. Congress having exclusive control of this matter we are content to await its action in the premises.

FREE SCHOOLS NOT WANTED AT THE SOUTH.—The Maury county (Tenn.) *Herald* denounces common schools with great energy.

"The direct tendency of all common schools," says the *Herald*, "is to weaken the ties and lessen the influence of the family. What the South needs, then is some wise system, which, while it teaches a reasonable amount of reading, writing and cyphering, will preserve the moral and social integrity of her character. The system to be administered by men who are themselves honored types of that character. We do not want free schools." It is needless to add that this journal is in favor of an immediate restoration of the rebels to their position in the Union.

Loyalty in Texas.

Andrew J Hamilton is a Unionist, on whose loyalty there is no discount. He was elected to Congress in 1859 over the regular Democratic candidate, because the latter, with the entire regular ticket, was for secession, while the people were not. When the other Texas members seceded from Congress in 1861, he stayed, and made a hearty Union speech. He went home a Unionist, remained there a Unionist, until he had to flee for his life; then he came North a Unionist, and spoke often and zealously for the Union and the War. He went back a Unionist when he could do so, and was appointed Governor as a Unionist. And now, he sends a message to the Convention recently assembled to reconstruct the State, wherein he says:

"It is a favorite phrase of many that 'this is a White man's Government;' and it is declared to be the main duty of those who represent the people, at the present time, to take care that it shall continue to be so. I thank God that this is a White man's Government; and I humbly trust that the time will never come when it shall cease to be so But if, by the declaration that this is a White man's Government, it is meant that the Black man is to be excluded from its benefits, and forever wholly debarred from the exercise of political privileges under it, then I most respectfully take issue with the proposition, as matter of fact and with the views of those by whom it is maintained. Black men do now enjoy, and have long enjoyed, the exercise of political privileges, as well as of civil rights under the Government of the United States.

"The election of a President of the United States might by possibility be determined by the votes of Black men in the great State of New York. Is it, then, a matter of fact that this Government is not the Government of the Black man as well as of the White? And if, in the past, Black men have enjoyed civil rights, and been admitted to the exercise of political privileges under the Government of the United States, is it likely that the emancipation, which is regarded by a majority of the nation as a great and glorious event in the history of the human race, will not be followed, in due time, by the enlargement of the privileges of the people who are declared to be enfranchised?

"In my judgment, gentlemen, it is the part of wisdom to provide in the organic law of the State that *the freedmen in our midst shall enjoy civil rights on an equality with the White population of the State.* More than this, *I believe it would be unwise to exclude the freedmen in our midst from the exercise of political privileges, by making the enjoyment of those privileges depend upon the accident of birth or color.*"

Hon. Horace Maynard's View

The Copperheads of Tennessee having arranged for a Convention under false pretenses, invited Hon. Horace Maynard to participate. He replied, in a scathing letter, in which the following paragraph is conspicuous:

And thus he characterizes the Southern press: "With some traitor editors, pardoned they may be, but manifestly unchanged in temper and purpose, there is displayed the same sectional spirit and hatred towards the Federal Government, though not the same stomach for fight. Under a thin disguise of flattering the President they assail his friends who have stood by him all through the dark years of the conflict, and *vilify those whom they called Radicals, meaning all Union men who opposed their infamous course* and who are now unwilling that they should again be restored to power over loyal men. Their venom affords the strongest of arguments against their admission to the seats of your congressional representation."

We think all Union men will endorse the close of Mr. Maynard's biting letter. He says:

"They who four years ago conspired to destroy the Government, if they are now sincere, will cheerfully accept the liberality accorded to their North Carolina ancestors. They will voluntarily, in the language of the President, 'take a back seat.' Let them have the benefit of equal laws, but take from them at once both the power and temptation to renew their assault upon the life of the country."

—Horace Maynard is one of the Representatives from Tennessee now claiming a seat in Congress, and was during the war one of the most devoted men to the Union to be found in any section of the country.—*Har. Tel.*

IN the Pennsylvania Senate on Friday Mr. Browne offered the following:

WHEREAS, Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, has not, nor does he now represent truly the majority of the people of the patriotic State that elected him in the paramount issues growing out of the recent rebellion, therefore,

Resolved, That Hon. Edgar Cowan, Senator of the United States from Pennsylvania, be and he hereby is requested to resign.

Yeas nineteen; nays twelve. The resolution was passed on a party vote.

THE great railroad case, which has been pending for some in Philadelphia, was decided a few days ago, in favor of the plaintiffs, in an elaborate opinion read by Judge Read. The decision will prevent the Atlantic and Great Western railroad from forming their proposed line through our State by a combination of existing roads and the construction of new railways authorized for the accommodation of local interests by existing charters.

Fenian Excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Considerable excitement prevails among the Fenians of this city regarding the recent stirring intelligence from Ireland. It is believed that the blow has already been struck.

A meeting of the circles has been called by District Centre Andrew Wayne, for to-morrow night, to be held at the Fenian Hall, South-west corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets.

A grand mass meeting of the friends of Irish nationality will be held early next week.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 2.

The Fenians of Massachusetts are on the alert. The news by the Asia, of the suspension of the *habeas corpus* in Ireland, has caused great excitement amongst the Brotherhood.—Major M'Conville, State Centre of Massachusetts, has issued a strong call to the Brotherhood in the State to hold themselves in readiness for immediate action.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Colonel Roberts, one of the Presidents of the Fenian Brotherhood, issues an appeal to members of the order. He says England is seeking to crush out a rebellion before it is well begun, by filling her jails with patriots, and asks if Irishmen in America will stand idly by? Come forward, then, to fight the common foe in the only way in which military aid can reach them.—Not a moment is to be lost. Your prompt assistance will enable us to take the field within a few days. Let men who will fight report to General Sweeney, and those who can contribute send their money at once to these headquarters, for which they will receive Irish national bonds.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A large meeting was held to night to hear something about the Fenian movement. There were several speakers, among them Captain McCafferty, said to be a confidential messenger from Head Centre Stephens to the Fenians in America. He gave a glowing account of the Fenian prospects. The Fenians were requested to convene in secret council after the meeting, to hear important statements that could not be made public.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Gen. Howard has prepared the following circular letter, to be transmitted to each of the assistant commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEES AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1866.

To the Assistant Commissioner:

Dear Sir—Anticipating the excitement that will necessarily follow the action of the Government with reference to the new freedmen's bill, you may feel somewhat embarrassed in the duties devolving upon you under the law and regulations already existing That you may act steadily and firmly in any emergency, you must be prepared for any increased hostility on the part of those who have so persistently hindered and troubled you and your agents; and, it may be, an increased restlessness among the freedmen.

The President has assured the Commissioner that he regards the present law as continuing the existence of the bureau at least a year from this time.

Please ascertain and report what steps have been taken in your district by the State and municipal authorities to provide for the absolute indigent and suffering refugees and freedmen, who have and are being thrown upon the General Government for support.

Continue to use every possible effort to find good homes for orphan minors who are dependent, and to relieve by means of employment offices an accumulation of people in the different cities and villages, aiding the unemployed to find homes and places of labor. You have succeeded in allaying strife, settling labor and promoting education in the midst of great difficulties.

Continue with your utmost energy and ability to pursue the same course so as to demonstrate to the people of your district the good intentions of the Government and the complete practicability of the system of free labor. Give a thorough inspection of every agent for whom you are responsible.—Immoralities, corruption, neglected duty and incapacity are sometimes complained of against officers and agents of this bureau. If either of these charges be sustained on investigation, the guilty agent will be at once removed, whether he can be replaced or not.

Thanking you heartily for the energy and fidelity you have thus far displayed, the Commissioner is pleased to express an unwavering confidence in your ability to cope with any new difficulties that may arise.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
O. O. HOWARD, Maj General,
Commissioner.

Tennessee to be Admitted.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

The Reconstruction Committee held an important session to-day, of three hours' duration, during which they came to the conclusion to report a preamble and resolution to the House on Monday next, reciting the civil status of Tennessee, and declaring that she is entitled to representation in Congress. The preamble was carried by barely a majority vote in Committee, but the resolution was adopted unanimously, and will doubtless go through the House with comparative unanimity The resolution is so worded that the technical objection, that it seems to assume that Tennessee has been out of the Union, may be urged against it. Not much debate will be allowed on it, and a vote will probably be had on the main question in the House on Tuesday.—Several of the Tennessee delegation are here, ready to take their seats the moment the resolution passes.

THE Union State Central Committee of California adopted resolutions saying that they do not yet perceive an irreparable breach between the President and Congress, and until such breach conclusively appears, they will continue to hope that the fruits of the triumph of the Union armies will not be lost; that it is the duty of all Union men to avoid entanglements with the Vallandighams, Seymours, and Copperhead sympathizers; that when such men endorse the policy of the President they do not understand that policy, or are endeavoring to seduce the President from his allegiance to the Constitution; that the abolition of slavery was the result of rebellion, and it was wicked, senseless and cowardly to withdraw protection from 4,000,000 of freedmen, and permit them to be reduced to slavery again; that we believe President Johnson will remain true to the Constitution and his pledges.

"BURYING THE HATCHET."—A day or two ago we gave a report from Washington to the effect that Thaddeus Stevens has buried the hatchet and in future will work in harmony with the President. This rumor was accompanied by the statement that Mr. Stevens had applied for certain appointments which the President immediately granted. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* supplements this with the following: "The President, to-day, signed the commissions for two Postmasters, one in Elisha Washburne's district, and one in the Stevens district, both recommended by the respective members."—*Pitts. Com.*

GENERAL GRANT narrowly escaped a fatal accident in New York, last week, while examining a newly invented rifle. He took hold of it in such a manner that it was accidentally discharged—part of the cartridge entering his left hand and lodging in the palm and thumb, wounding him, it is reported, very seriously. The scene of this unfortunate accident was in the private apartments belonging to General Grant, his aids and four children of the General being present. The ball lodged in the wall of the room directly opposite to where General Grant was standing at the time of the accident. The wound was carefully dressed by a surgeon.

POSTMASTER GENERAL DENNISON has written a letter to the New Hampshire delegation in Congress, to deny intimations which have been held out by Democrats that he would remove Postmasters who voted the Republican ticket in that State. He says he never has dictated nor does he intend to dictate while in an official position to any officer how he shall cast his vote: "I believe that the interests and glory of the country essentially depend on the vigorous maintenance and success of the Republican organization, and its continued control of the Government for an indefinite term, and hence never affect to act with any other political organization."

A TRAGIC affair occurred in Cincinnati on the night of the 22d ult. H. A. Edwards, a well known business man, was met whilst on his way home at midnight by another business man named O. S. Murray, who drew a large knife and threatened to stab him—Edwards drew a revolver and shot him dead The two men were once fast friends, and were associated at one time in business. Family and business difficulties led to a violent feud, resulting in the tragedy narrated.

GEN. FISK, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Kentucky, has received by a single mail letters detailing fifty-two distinct outrages upon freedmen—These letters are received from men of respectability and standing, all citizens of Kentucky, and most of them persons who appointed bureau agents in the different counties, upon the recommendation of members of the Kentucky Legislature.

THE Richmond *Whig* estimates that as many as fifty thousand young men from the Southern States have settled themselves in New York City to seek their fortunes Many have gone to Baltimore, and we presume that there is scarcely a Northern city of any magnitude that does not number such representatives of the South among its population.

A FATAL DANCING PARTY.—Not long since there was a dancing party at the house of Mr. Scott, near Avena, Lawrence county, Ala. The weather was very warm in the early part of the evening, but it became exceedingly cold when the party broke up heated and fatigued. The company went home, two of them died the next morning, and seven have since died. Others are seriously ill, and none of the participants in the affair are well.

THE President has given orders to the Heads of all Departments at once to consider the claims of soldiers' applications for clerkships, and in every case where the applicant's qualifications are equal to the duties to be performed, to turn out civilians and appoint heroes. This has caused a great fluttering among the holders of clerkships in the various bureaus of the National Government.

PROGRESS OF SENTIMENT.—The *Southern Presbyterian*, published at Columbia, S. C., speaking of Slavery, says: "So far as we ourselves are concerned, we are glad that the institution is overthrown. We feel that we have been emancipated from an onerous and intolerable burden, without incurring any responsibility as to the future destiny of the negroes."

WM. A. BROWNING died in Washington city, on the 2nd inst., after several week's sickness. He was Secretary to Andrew Johnson before and while the latter was Governor. Afterwards he was Private Secretary to the President, and about two weeks ago he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the Republic of Mexico.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

FEB. 28.—Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to increase the mileage of officers traveling on public duty from six to ten cents per mile. A bill was introduced and referred to establish a hydrographic office in the Navy Department. Memorials were presented from the California Legislature for amendments to the Pacific Railroad bill; and from the Nevada Legislature against the sale of mineral lands, and in favor of the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported from the Committee with amendments, and ordered to be printed. The credentials of W. F. Perry, claiming a seat as Senator from South Carolina, were presented and ordered to lie on the table. The concurrent resolution against the present admission of claimants from Rebel States was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Nye and Stewart, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Rogers of New-Jersey called attention to a report representing him as in favor of paying the Rebel debt, and wished to state he is not in favor of such payment. The pending resolution for the amendment of the Constitution so as to secure equal rights to citizens of the several States, was debated by Messrs. Davis, Woodbridge and Bingham. During the address of the latter, a long discussion occurred on a point of order, and upon its conclusion Mr. Conkling moved to postpone the subject till the second Tuesday in April. Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the whole subject on the table, which was lost, by 41 to 110, and Mr. Conkling's motion to postpone was then carried by 113 to 36. The House went into Committe of the Whole, and after that Committee rose, transacted some formal business and adjourned.

SENATE.

MARCH 1.—A communication from the Commissioner of Agriculture was presented concerning madder. Testimonials were presented from the Free Trade League of New York for a continuance of the present Reciprocity Treaty, and from the New Jersey Legislature in favor of retaining the Veteran Reserve Corps. A resolution was reported from the Military Committee in favor of disbanding the Rebel State militia. A petition of military officers for increase of pay was presented and referred. A resolution to print 10,000 copies of Senator Creswell's eulogy on Henry Winter Davis was referred. A resolution to consider the expediency of a Post-Office, Custom-House, &c., at Portland, Oregon, was adopted. The bill to grant land for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad was called up, discussed, and postponed. The act to amend the act relative to the importation of neat cattle was reported and passed. The pending concurrent resolution for the exclusion of Rebel claimants to seats in Congress, came up, and was debated by Messrs. Stewart, Johnson, and others. It was agreed that a vote should be taken to-day, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Resolutions were adopted to consider the expediency of refunding taxes paid by citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., whose property had been destroyed in 1864, and as to reducing the duty on paper. A substitute for the bill to construct the Central Pacific Railroad was reported from committee.—Bills were introduced amendatory of an act to grant land to Michigan for railroad purposes, and regulating appeals in patent cases. A resolution of the New York Legislature concerning a ship canal into Lake Superior was presented and referred. The Senate bill to protect all persons in their civil rights was reported from the Judiciary Committee with amendments, and was debated by Messrs. Wilson, Rogers, and others, and the bill went over till to-day. Joint resolution of the New Jersey Legislature concerning bounties to New Jersey soldiers was presented and referred. A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to report concerning the regiments furnished by each State during the war. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill—An amendment was adopted prohibiting any expenditure in violation of the test oath act, and the bill was reported back and passed. A resolution declaring eight hours a full day's work was introduced and referred.—After some routine business, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

MARCH 2.—Mr. Nesmith introduced a petition from the officers of the Pacific Squadron, asking for an increase of pay. Referred to the Naval Committee.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition of the leading authors and publishers of the country, asking for an international copy-wright law between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr Lane offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of passing a law calling a convention to consider amendments to the Constitution, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown called up the bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from Springfield, Missouri, to the Pacific, which was passed.

A lengthy debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Saulsbury, Sherman, Johnson, Fessenden, Van Winkle and others, at the conclusion of which the question on the passage of the resolution was called for.

Several attempts to amend were made but all failed, and the resolution passed, yeas twenty-nine, nays eighteen; absent five.

HOUSE.

Mr. Eggleston introduced a bill further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board steam vessels, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Perman, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that soldiers who enlisted in 1861 and 1862 and served more than a year and were discharged on account of disease contracted in the service, shall receive Government bounty, to which they would have been entitled had they served two years.

Mr. Boutwell presented a petition of 568 citizens of Georgia, which was read, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, colored citizens of the State of Georgia, respectfully represent that we are loyal, always have been loyal, and will remain loyal, and in order to make our loyalty most effective to the service of the Government, we humbly petition to be allowed to exercise the rights of suffrage."

Mr. Boutwell also presented a memorial from the white citizens of Alabama, setting forth that they are in a deplorable condition, socially and morally, and asking for relief. They earnestly petition the President not to remove the national troops from that part of the country. They also protest against the organization of the militia, saying it would be officered by rebels, and they represent that thousands of people in Alabama are in a state of the utmost destitution.

Mr. Baker asked leave to offer an amendment to the constitution excluding from the Presidency, Vice Presidency, Congress, the Army and Navy, and Judiciary of the United States, all who have voluntarily aided the rebellion by taking part in the rebel civil, military or naval service.

Mr. Chandler objected.

To-morrow was set apart for general debate on the President's Message, as if in committee of the whole, and Mr. Stevens gave notice that on Monday he would move for evening sessions for business.

Adjourned.

MARCH 3.—The House was in session to-day, for speeches only. Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, delivered a very extreme speech, in which he denounced the President, declared for the hanging of all the Southern leaders, the confiscation of their landed property, and their division into small farms, and opposed the admission of any Southern Representatives.

WANTED—1,000, 5,000, 10,000 Agents, male or female, of respectable standing, to make from $2,000 to $2,500 per annum, sure, at home or abroad. Send 25 cents, and get sample and full particulars. Address—
J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
mr7-1m 44 & 49 Fifth st., Pittsburg.

Select School.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE HOOKSTOWN HIGH SCHOOL will commence on MONDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1866.
Length of term, fourteen weeks.
Tuition for common branches, $6 50; for higher branches, $8. Teacher—
mr7-3t R. T. M'CREA, A. B.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL MOORE, late of Hanover township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
W. H. FRAZER, Executor,
mar7. Hanover tp.

For Rent.

ONE BRICK HOUSE and lots in the village of Vanport, Beaver co., Pa., two miles from the Borough of Beaver on the C. & P. R. R; station convenient; a fine peach orchard and apple orchard; house well finished and suitable for a large family.
A farm containing 400 acres in Brighton township, Beaver county, is also offered for rent, 300 acres of which is cleared.
For information apply to the subscriber in Beaver, or of John Johnston, Ohio tp.
J. C. WILSON,
Adm'r of the Estate Rebecca Mulvannon, dec'd.
Feb7'66.—2t

LIST OF LETTERS, uncalled for, remaining in the Post-Office, at Rochester, Pa., March 1st, 1866. W. B. Bright, George Baxter, Anne Bruin, J. J. & E. M. Bower, Miss Amanda J. Cook, Annie M. Deaner, Maria L. Douds, Miss Suzan Engue, Joseph Gardner, Miss Jennie Henderson, David Jones, Thomas Jones, John Lavelle, John Lilly, Mat McMillen, Miss Em McDonald, Thomas McBride, David C. Marsh, Sarah E. Morgan, Charles Mathews, Andrew Murphy, John Morrisey, T. J. Nawling, Albert Nay, Robert Porter, C. T. Patton, James Robison, Milliard Ransom, N. Stiver, Wm. Stiver, James Sharper, Thomas Sheaks, Frederic Stager, Miss Bell Thompson, Mrs. Sarah Tea, J. W. Wilson.
T. M. TAYLOR, P. M.

Valuable Farm For Sale.

THE subscriber, Executor of the estate of N. J. Judy, dec'd., will offer for sale at at the *Court House, in the Borough of Beaver*, on
FRIDAY, March 16th, 1866.
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN acres of good farming land in Brighton township, Beaver county, about 2 miles from said borough. This land is well timbered and watered, over 50 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation. Said farm is also bordering on the waters of Brady's Run, which is supposed to be oil territory.
J. C. WILSON,
feb7'66—2t Executor.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABE REAL ESTATE

AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the late residence of SAMUEL MOORE, dec'd., in Hanover tp., Beaver county, about three miles north-west of Frankfort Springs, on
THURSDAY, March 22, 1866,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz: A valuable farm containing about 170 acres more or less, on which are erected a good frame dwelling house, barn and other out-buildings. It is situated in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, &c., and in a good state of cultivation. Also, Horses, Cows, Hogs, 1 Wagon, 1 Carriage; Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture; grain in the ground and grain in the bushel, hay in the stack, and other articles too tedious to mention.
☞ Terms made known on day of sale.
W. H. FRAZER,
mar7'66. Executor.

THE best Paint, Scrub, and Shoe Brushes of all qualities and kinds to be had at Moore's Drug Store, corner of Third street and Bank Alley, Beaver, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED!

Now in Press and will be Ready Soon!

HEADLEY'S

HISTORY OF THE WAR,

COMPLETE in two volumes. ALSO, ISSUED COMPETE IN ONE VOLUME. The BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST INTERESTING, POPULAR and Valuable History of the Rebellion published, which is fully attested by the ENORMOUS SALE it has reached of 300,000. Yet and is now selling with increased rapidity. Sold only by Subscription. Exclusive territory given. For full particulars send for circular. Address
AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
148 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.
SCRANTON & BURT, Agents. [mar7-6

TRIAL LIST

FOR MARCH TERM, 1866

1ST WEEK—THIRD MONDAY.

John Swick	vs	Rich'd Barton;
William Hays	vs	C. Sill;
Maria Davis	vs	A M'Millin, et al.
John Stewart	vs	J Littlean & wife, et al.
Alvah Nye	vs	James Wood,
David Scott's heirs	vs	Arch'd Robertson,
do	vs	same, et al;
Samuel Morrow	vs	Thomas Greenlee,
Hamilton Kinsey & w	vs	Thos Poe & wife;
Catharine Marker, et al	vs	Clere & Pitts RR co
Michael Main	vs	Abraham Hunter.

2D WEEK—FOURTH MONDAY.

Wurtz, Austie & Mc-Veigh, use,	vs	Sharer & Osborn;
Patterson & Davidson	vs	Martha Sanders;
Wm Eakin's Ex'r	vs	Henry Jordan & wife.
Boro' of Beaver	vs	Wm G Wolf;
James Collins, et al	vs	W M'Shirts, et al.
Charles Thorn	vs	Margaret Hight.
John Tintsman	vs	Amos Bond.
L Rawden's heirs	vs	John T Holmes.
Henry Barr	vs	Geo W. Barclay.

feb20'65 M. WEYAND, Pro.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration on the estate of REBECCA MULVANNON, late of boro township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement without delay.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.,
feb14'66. Beaver boro.

SELLING OFF AT COST

I AM now selling off my LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST, and will continue to do so for FOUR WEEKS. Persons wishing to purchase a good article, cheaper than ever offered in this community, will do well to call soon.
Beaver, Feb 28'66 ROBERT TALLON.

ROCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers sale a FRAME HOUSE, and about half an acre of ground, situated on Pinney st., in the borough of Rochester. The house contains four rooms and a kitchen, and is pleasantly located. For further particulars, call on
GEORGE HEIDEGGER,
feb28'66 Bridgewater.

License Notice.

LIST of applicants for License at Hard Sessions, 1866:

HOTELS, &c.

John Grabing	Big Beaver tp.
George Proulle	Bridgewater boro

To sell liquor in *quantities not less than a quart*; with goods, wares and merchandize.

Mary Alexander	Rochester boro

feb28'67 JOHN A. FRAZIER, Cl.

TO PENSIONERS AND DISABLED SOLDIERS.

B. F. BROWN, late Local Claim Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, has opened an office at No. 87 Fourth st., Pittsburg, Pa., He will pay special attention to collecting Pensions as they fall due (March 4th and Sept. 4th), and procure same to Pensioners living at a distance during them the expense and trouble of going to the City. Also, Claims for Pensions, Bounties and arrears of pay, promptly collected. N. B. For particulars, address as above. Terms moderate. [feb28'66-3m

For Sale.

THAT excellent property known as the UNION HOTEL, situated in Phillipsburg, Beaver county, Pa., together with two story frame dwelling house, and splendid building lots. The proprietor being in delicate health, desires to retire from business; and will sell the property altogether, on very liberal terms. For particulars, inquire of the proprietor at the Hotel, Phillipsburg, Pa.
feb28'66—3t C. F. KAERCHER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, letters testamentary on the estate of NANCY A. JOHNSTON, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Ex'r.,
dec13 Beaver boro.

SMITH'S FERRY AND LITTLE BEAVER PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK..... $[illegible]
80,000 Shares of Par Value of..... $1.00
WORKING CAPITAL..... $[illegible]

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the above company, held at [illegible] the borough of Rochester, April 2nd, 1866, the following persons were elected [illegible] for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT,
MATTISON DARRAGH
TREASURER & SECRETARY,
CHARLES B. HURST
DIRECTORS:
Mattison Darragh, Milo B. Allen
Charles Stone, Alfred L. [illegible]
James Darragh, John Biggar,
Levi Brennaman, Robt. A. Cook
Charles P. Kendall.

☞ A limited number of shares [illegible] of the above Company may be had [illegible] cation at the office of the company.
☞ Office in the Diamond, Rochester.
CHAS. B. HURST, Sec.
my3:6m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of Darragh & Hurst is dissolved partnership on the 1st inst., 1864, all persons indebted to the late [illegible] requested to call and settle [illegible] without further delay.
feb21, '66. DARRAGH & HURST.

THE BEAVER ARGUS

March 7th, 1866.

LOCAL and MISCELLANEOUS.

☞The Pittsburg Conference of the M. E. church, meets at Washington, Pa., to-day.

☞A young man named Abraham Smith, of Morris township, Greene county, was accidentally killed a few days ago, by a saw-log rolling over him.

☞Dr. D. Dennis, one of the oldest and most widely known citizens of Crawford county, died on the 25th ult.

PAPER MILL.—We learn that several wealthy and experienced capitalists contemplate erecting an extensive paper mill in Meadville.

☞The borough of Gaysport, Blair county, where the Democrats have a strong majority, a few days since elected a colored man constable by a majority of four votes. Verily, the world moves.

☞We learn that the Court House at Mercer was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, the 25th ult. The public records were all saved, but most thoroughly mixed. The fire originated from a defective flue. There was an insurance of $5,000 on the building.

☞The New Lisbon *Patriot* says it is reported that a train of cars will be put on the New Lisbon railroad by the 1st of April.—Hands are at work on the northern portion of the road, and it is expected it will be finished during the year.

☞The rolling mills and glass factories of Pittsburg have all resumed operations, the employees having after a five weeks, "lock out" consented to pay the former rates of wages, from which they had asked a material reduction. The rolling mills at New Castle after a suspension of several weeks, have also resumed operations.

☞In regard to the Gubernatorial question the *Pittsburg Gazette* says: "The chief contestants are General J. K. Moorhead, the Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham, and General John W. Geary. On the first ballot it now looks as if General Geary would have the largest number of votes, Mr Ketcham the next, and General Moorhead the least."

THE HOG DISEASE.—The hog disease is prevailing to an alarming extent in the southwestern part of Westmoreland county. Many farmers have lost their entire stock. It was introduced last fall, by a drove from the west passing through, many of them dying on the road. It is said that a tea-spoonful of brimstone, given to the hog when the disease develops itself, is a sure remedy.

☞The Crawford *Journal* says the bill incorporating the City of Titusville, has passed both branches of the Legislature, so that Crawford county now has two cities within her borders. In 1860 the population of Meadville was 3,720; of Titusville, including the entire township of Oil Creek, 1,390. The present population of Meadville must reach nearly 10,000, while, accordingly, the growth of Titusville has been still more rapid, though the ratio probably remains about the same as in 1860.

A LARGE FAMILY.—Mrs. Catharina Taylor died at her residence in Berks county, a few days ago, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. She had living, at the time of her death, ten children, sixty-five grand-children, one hundred and seventy-one great-grandchildren, and twenty-five great-great-grandchildren. She remained in full possession of her mental faculties up to the hour of her death. It was no serious illness that terminated her life, but the aggregated weight of nearly a hundred years, prostrating her form into the dust from whence it came.

☞THE WINCHESTER DISASTER.—BODIES FOUND. The search for the bodies of the persons lost by the burning of the steamer Winchester, was continued Friday and Saturday. The bodies of the following persons were recovered Saturday, all near the remains of the boat: Mr. Vannatter and his three sons, all of whom were decently interred in East Liverpool on Sunday; George Young, the bar-keeper, whose remains were brought up to Rochester, his late place of residence, and buried; the body of Mr. Faggart, which was taken to his late residence in Sewickly by the second mate. The bodies of Johnson and Armstrong were also found.—*Pitts. Gazette, 1st.*

HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION.—The first Volume of this work has been issued and has attracted great attention. The second Volume will soon be in the hands of the agents. The author, Hon. J. T. Headley, is so well known that it would be useless for us to recommend the History to the public.—He is the author of several valuable works on military subjects, among them we may mention "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals." The work is profusely illustrated with Engravings on steel, from original designs by Darley, Parsons, and other eminent artists—embracing Military and Naval scenes, portraits of leading actors in the war, on both sides. In this respect it is superior to any other work of the kind published—the Engravings alone being worth the price of the book. It is sold by subscription only. It is published by the American Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn. See advertisement in another column, and send for a circular.

THE JOHNSTOWN MURDERER HANGED.—Our readers doubtless remember the tragedy committed in Johnstown, some two years ago, when a man named Marbourg was killed by Joseph Moore, for improper intimacy with the wife of the latter. Moore was tried and sentenced to six years' imprisonment, but was afterwards pardoned. It will also be remembered that, after his restoration to freedom, he hastened to again embrace his wife, who was the guilty cause of all his troubles, and that together the two removed to Iowa. The story goes that this unfortunate woman, whom surely the devil must have instigated, again deserted her husband, who had sunk his hopes almost of heaven for her smiles, and eloped with a minister of the Disciples' Church.—Moore followed the twain, and meeting his wife's paramour in the street, his hand was once more dyed in human blood. He was tried for the crime, convicted, and recently hung for the second murder committed by him.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—Joseph Rolston, of Philipsburg, Centre county, met with a horrible death by freezing, a short time since. He had been drinking freely, and had, while drunk, endeavored to wade the Moshannon creek, but ere he had proceeded two thirds across, his limbs refused to perform their office. He grasped a bough of an overhanging tree, unable to advance further, and soon the fast congealing water cemented close about him a tomb of ice, which stretched from shore to shore. Two days after this he was found standing there rigid as an icicle, his knees imbedded in a sheet of the frozen element seven inches thick, his body inclined a little forward, hands clutching the boughs, eyes astare, and despair pictured on his features.

MAN KILLED AT HOMEWOOD FURNACE.—On last Sunday morning a young man named John Mourns, an employee of the Homewood Furnace, jumped off one of the Company's coal cars, after which he slipped on the ice and fell across the track—a car passing over him and almost entirely severing one leg above the ankle and completely crushing the other above the knee, severing the arteries in both places. Dr. N. W. Cunningham, of North Sewickly, was sent for, who ligated the arteries and used the usual restoratives; but the loss of blood, before the physician arrived, and the nervous shock were too great for reaction.—He suffered for some five or six hours, when death relieved him of his pain. He was about 23 years of age, and an industrious and respected young man.—*New Castle Gazette, 2d inst.*

FIRE.—On last Wednesday the carpenter shop belonging to Thomas A. Herron, of Baden, was consumed by fire, together with five full setts of carpenter's tools, and the inside work of a new frame house. The fire originated from a spark from the stove during the absence of Mr. Herron at breakfast. The loss will exceed five hundred dollars. Alex. Forsythe, T. A. Herron, and John Hicks are the principal losers.

MR. QUAY, from the House Committee on Ways and Meahs, on Friday reported the general appropriation bill. The following are the principal items: Western Pennsylvania Hospital, $15,000 for officers; $37,000 for new extension of building, and $8,000 for deficiencies in keeping patients.—Western Penitentiary, $15,000; salaries, $4,000; repairs, $5 000. Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, $20,000.—For the education of soldiers' orphans, $25,000. Interest on the funded debt, $1,938 600. The bill requires that oath shall be made by at least one of its officers in detail of the expenses of each and every institution receiving support from the State.

☞At the commencement of the present year there were 259 convicts at the Western Penitentiary. Of this number 13 are females. The total for the year 1865 was 354. Of those discharged, 70 served their full term, 17 were pardoned, and 8 died.

A large proportion of those received during the year 1865, attribute their imprisonment to intemperance. The Inspectors, in order to meet the necessary expenditures of the present year, ask an appropriation of $500 for the library, $4,000 for repairs to roofs of Block A and C, and $5,000 for hospital building. Those appropriations, together with the annual salaries, ($16,000,) foot up $26,400.

FAYETTE SPRINGS HOTEL BURNED.—On Tuesday morning last the large and well furnished hotel at Fayette Springs, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire, which caught from a stove pipe. There were ninety-eight rooms in the hotel, which were elegantly fitted up for a large summer business. The lessees, Messrs Bunting & Wigging, had made many valuable improvements in the building, and were prepared to accommodate a still larger number of guests than passed the summer of 1865 there.—The hotel and furniture were owned by Hon. Andrew Stewart, whose loss will be about twenty thousand dollars, on which there is no insurance. This disaster will be unpleasant news to many of our citizens, who contemplated passing the coming "heated term" at Fayette Springs.—*Pittsburg Commercial, 3d inst.*

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN BOYS' HOME.—That this very beneficent project is gaining throughout the whole country that attention which so noble an undertaking deserves is again evidenced by the following communication, received by Mayor M'Michael of Philadelphia:

"It is with great pleasure I notice that the ladies of Philadelphia are about to repay, in some measure, the debt we owe to the brave men who lost their lives in defence of our property and homes, by establishing a home for the special care of their orphan children. Every soldier whose life has been spared will feel that his work is appreciated when he sees the care bestowed upon the children of his less fortunate brothers. I especially approve of surrounding them with home comforts and Christian influence during that period of life when a boy is for the first time exposed to the temptations of the world; when he first attempts to make a living for himself. The ladies, and all connected with the 'Lincoln Institute or Soldiers' Orphan Boys' Home,' have my warmest sympathy and best wishes.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General."

☞The Cleveland *Herald* says that on Friday night, 23d ult., the earth in the vicinity of East Cleveland cracked open with a loud, dull report, like an earthquake. The fissure was two or three inches wide and extended into the ground several feet. It damaged several houses and alarmed the people generally.

LIVELY ENCOUNTER WITH A BEAR.—Bear-hunts, in these modern days, and particularly in Pennsylvania, are of very rare occurrence, and hence the following, taken from the Uniontown *Standard*, will be read with interest, especially by those who take pride in being classed among the "early settlers."

"David Stewart, residing near Dunbar's Camp, some six miles from Uniontown, killed, recently, a bear weighing 350 pounds. Mr. Stewart and his little son had gone out with their dogs, expecting to start a fox, but soon heard them barking furiously, as if they had encountered something of which they were afraid. Approaching a ledge of rocks, Mr. Stewart discovered, to his surprise, his bearship quietly hunkered down in his den. Having no other weapon than a revolver, he determined to give him his best licks, and being but a few feet from the monster, took deliberate aim at his head, striking him on the back part, near the neck, slightly fracturing his skull, and causing him to sink down and tremble. Mr Stewart's first impression was that the shot had proved fatal, but brain soon revived and began to rise up, when Mr. Stewart fired a second shot, which passed down through the neck and lights, lodging in his chest. But with all this wounding the bear rushed out of his den and at a sullen pace traveled half a mile, making the best defence he could against men and dogs, and was only overcome after receiving another shot from a rifle. The bear was in fine condition, "as fat as a bear," and was sold in town in small pieces at forty cents per pound! We advise our friends in the mountain to stop cultivating hoop-poles and go to raising bears."

THE CHOLERA.—Hall's Journal of Health give the following suggestions, which deserve the immediate attention of all who wish to avoid the scourge of cholera, which threatens to attack us next summer.

1st. Every householder owes it to himself, to his family, to his neighbors, to the community in which he resides, to have his house, from cellar to garret, from the street curb to the rear line of his lot, most scrupulously cleansed by sweeping, washing, and whitewashing.

2. Every man who has any authority in city or town government should consider himself bound by the oath of office and by every consideration of humanity, to give himself no rest until every street, alley, close gutter, and sewer is placed in a state of as perfect cleanliness as possible, and kept so until the frosts of next season come.

3d. These cleansing should be done now in February and March, because if put off until warm weather, the very effort necessary for the removal of filth will only tend in the essential nature of things to hasten the appearance of the disease, to increase its malignity, and to extend the time of its devastations, because the suns of spring and summer the sooner warm into life and intensify the viperic and malignant influence which in its remorseless tread wrecks so many of human happiness and desolates so many hearthstones.

THE PEACH PROSPECT.—The editor of the Conneaut (O.) *Reporter* says, upon a recent examination of the peach buds, we find they are yet unharmed by the cold weather. Thus far we have had none of those storms of sleet followed by extremely cold weather which generally prove fatal to this delicate fruit, and now that the winter is well nigh gone, we presume the crop will escape untouched by the frost.

MR. BIGHAM, of the Senate, on the 2d read in place an act fixing the rate of interest by banks, and relieving them of penalties on condition of their payment of all State taxes. This bill fixes the rate at six per cent. where no express contract has been made, and provides where one has been made for not exceeding nine per cent. the parties shall be legally liable.

The New York *World* of Saturday says: An attempt was made last night by some incendiaries to destroy a number of frame buildings on Twenty-fifth street, occupied by some forty or fifty families of colored people. The buildings were fired twice, but extinguished with only trifling damage.

THE *Tribune's* Washington special says: A Senator elect from one of the seceded States, in an interview with Secretary Stanton, entreated that the Freedmen's Bureau might be continued in his State, and said that if the Government desired to protect and foster the loyal sentiment in the South, it must send a strong military force there.

THE Copperhead journals of the State are reviving the discussion of the right of deserters to vote. They are doubtless already convinced that it will require every copperhead vote at the coming State election to make a respectable show of strength in the ballot-box. But deserters *will not* be allowed to vote.

HON. D. C. HUMPHREYS, of Huntsville, Ala., writing from Washington to the Huntsville *Advocate*, says that "Congress is bound to take charge of the question and see to it that all people of all race and colors have a fair start in the journey of life;" and he believes in it.

JUDGE BARNARD, of New York, has decided that the courts have no authority to discharge minors from the army, that power resting alone with the Secretary of War.

List of Jurors for March T. 1866:

WEEK COMMENCING 3D MONDAY.

GRAND JURORS.

Rochester boro: Gilbert Pendleton, (Foreman) Ivory Cole, C. B. Hurd, Saml Hammond.
Pulaski: James Barrett.
New Sewickly: Coston Burns, John S. Goehring, Wm. Goehring.
Economy: Simon Cottam.
Greene: James Craig, David Glenn, John M'Donald.
Ohio: Mscall Dawson, Samuel Hamilton.
Independence: Wm. Johnston, Wm. Reed.
New Brighton: M. T. Kennedy, Benj. Wilde.
Beaver boro: Joseph M'Clure.
Georgetown: Adam Poe.
Bridgewater: Enoch Swagger.
Philipsburgh: Jacob Strawbridge, sr.
Harmony: Jacob Wagnmuth.
North Sewickly: John Walker.

PETIT JURORS—THIRD MONDAY.

South Beaver: Robt. Bradshaw, T. F. Elder, James Fowler.
Freedom: Philip Bentel.
Chippewa: Robert Bradshaw, Wilson Cunningham.
Borough tp: D M. Donehoo, Robt. M'Cabe, James Watterson, sr., S. A. Dickey.
Fallston: James M. Duncan, David Johnston.
Rochester: Thos. L. Darragh, David Taylor.
Darlington: Wm. B. Duff.
Brighton: John A. Eakin, Thos. Stokes.
Franklin: Lewis Gallagher, John M'Casky, John H. Wilson.
New Sewickly: Samuel Hunter, Adam Whipple.
Raccoon: Daniel Harvey, John D. Hall.
Ohio: Thos. Hunter, Matthew Johnston
Pulaski: James Jackson.
Hanover: Philip Laughtt, James Morrison.
North Sewickley: Wm. M'Creary.
Phillipsburgh: Wm. M'Clintock.
Bridgewater: Hugh M'Cullough.
Big Beaver: R. M. M'Kim.
Patterson: Uriah W. Parkinson, John Sims.
New Brighton: Milo A. Townsend, Thos. O. Waddle, W. W. Willis.

FOURTH MONDAY.

Borough tp: John Caughey, Josiah Barnes, Findley Anderson, Amos Doutt.
South Beaver: Hugh J. Cole, A. W. Douthitt, Jos. M'Millin.
New Brighton: Daniel Cooper, Chas. Cole, Alex. Fombelle, W. F. Wilson, John Morton, Andrew Gilliland, George Graham.
Ohio: Laughlin Elliott, Perry Johnston.
New Sewickly: James Feuzel, Robert Skyles.
Darlington: John Gillmore, A. M. Mecklem.
Brighton: John Gibson, Wm. Moore.
Georgetown: Ayers Sutherland.
Raccoon: James Knowls, Wm. N. Robb.
Rochester: Charles Lukens, W. H. Marshall, J. A. Sholes.
Hanover: S. H. Looper, Jos. Mehaffie.
North Sewickly: Smith McDaniel, Sr.
Bridgewater: John W. Moore.
Freedom: J. J. Ness.
Chippewa: Jonah Platt, Macall White.
Pulaski: John W. D. Smith.
Patterson: Thos. B. Wells.

THE Virginia House of Delegates has reconsidered and rejected the bill amending their usury laws. The legal rate of interest therefore remains at six per cent.

DIED:

On Sabbath morning, Feb. 25th, near Beaver Pa., Miss MARY B., daughter of Thomas Stokes, aged about 25 years.

She lived piously, and died peacefully. She was an obedient and dutiful daughter, a kind and affectionate sister, a true and trusty friend. Long will her memory be fondly cherished by those who knew her. J. F. W.

BEAVER MARKETS.

CORRECTED BY WM. ORR.

Flour per bbl		$10 75
Dried Apples per bus		2 50
do Peaches	"	6 00
Wheat	"	2 00
Corn	"	75
Oats	"	40
Flax Seed,	"	2 25
Beans,	"	1 75
Potatoes,	"	1 00
Onions,	"	1 50
Corn Meal,	"	85
Eggs,	per doz	25
Butter,	per lb	40
Hams,	"	30
Shoulders,	"	20
Sides,	"	22
Tallow,	"	15
Lard,	"	18
Candles,	"	22
Molasses,	per gall	1 00
Carbon oil,	"	70

PITTSBURG MARKETS.

MONDAY, March 5, 1866.

SORGHUM—Sales of 18 bbls at 70@75c ₰ gallon.

BUTTER—Sales of lots comprising 24 packages at 30@33@35c.

FLOUR—Extra family from winter wheat, at $10 25@10 50@10 65; the latter figures were for a fancy brand; sales of 100 bbls do at $10 40@10 50; spring wheat flour, sales of 175 bbls, in lots, at $8 40@8 50 ₰ bbl.

POTATOES—Sales 150 bbls at $3 00@3 65; 250 bushels at $1 10@1 14 ₰ bushel; 60 barrels from store at $3 75.

CHEESE—Sales 70 boxes Goshen from store at 25c.

BACON—Sugar-cured Hams, 5,000 lbs, at 23½c; Shoulders, 3,000 lbs., at 14½c; 3,000 lbs, Sides at 17½c.

LARD—Sales of 10 bbls of leaf at 18½c.

GRAIN—Wheat, $1 80@1 90. Barley—Sales of 1,200 bush spring at 75c. Rye—Sales of 500 bush Pennsylvania at 75c. Oats dull; sales of 700 bush first hands at 40c. Corn, shelled and ear, can be purchased at 60@64c.

WM. REICH,

MERCHANT TAILOR

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

CLOTHING made to order in all the latest styles, and at shortest notice. [feb7'66

ATTENTION!

I HAVE constantly on hand a supply of the Putnam (Iron Framd) Clothes Wringer, and would call attention to the Manufacturer's advertisement for the Universal Clothes Wringer, W. G. Wolf, Agent. Mr. W. having removed from the State and transferred his machines to me, I will keep a constant supply.

Also, constantly on hand, Crude oil by the barrel and crude oil burners.

oc25 JOS. M'CLURE, Ag't, Beaver.

IF you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Moore's Drug Store.

IF you want to buy the best Paints, Oils Dye Stuffs, go to Moore's Drug Store.

RAILROADS.

PITTS. FT. W. & C. R. R.

On and after Nov. 19, 1865, Trains will leave Stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: (Train leaving Chicago at 5,50 P. M. leaves daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.
Pittsburg	2 JAN	700 AM	145 PM	245 PM
Rochester	400 "	830 "	305 "	425 "
N. Brighton	"	843 "	315 "	435 "
Enon	442 "	935 "	408 "	522 "
Columbiana	517 "	1017 "	447 "	600 "
Salem	540 "	1048 "	515 "	630 "
Alliance	630 "	1150 "	615 "	730 "
Canton	705 "	1242 PM	708 "	820 "
Massillon	730 "	102 "	730 "	850 "
Orrville	802 "	145 "	810 "	926 "
Wooster	830 "	222 "	845 "	957 "
Londonville	922 "	328 "	945 "	1055 "
Mansfield	1010 "	425 "	1035 "	1145 "
Ar Crestline Dc	1045 "	500 "	1120 "	1215 AM
	1115 "	540 AM	700 AM	1255 "
Bucyrus	1145 "	710 "	733 "	125 "
U. Sandusky	1224 PM	750 "	822 "	207 "
Forest	1255 "	825 "	857 "	240 "
Lima	213 "	943 "	1020 "	402 "
Delphos	253 "	1025 "	1102 "	436 "
Van Wert	324 "	1100 "	1139 "	505 "
Fort Wayne	500 "	1235 PM	145 PM	645 "
Columbia	545 "	122 "	230 "	728 "
Huntsville	"	"	"	"
Pierceton	"	"	"	"
Warsaw	630 "	215 "	833 "	820 "
Bourbon	"	"	"	"
Plymouth	741 "	324 "	440 "	920 "
Wanatah	"	"	"	"
Valparaiso	922 "	458 "	630 "	1052 "
Hobart	"	"	"	"
Clarke	"	"	"	"
Ill C. RR. Cros	"	"	"	"
R Isl. RR J'n	"	"	"	"
Chicago	1120 "	700 "	840 "	1250 PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Ex P's	Exp's.
Chicago	440 AM	620 AM	550 PM	1020 PM
R Isl RR June	"	"	"	"
Ill C. RR Cros	"	"	"	"
Clarke	"	"	"	"
Hobart	"	"	"	"
Valparaso	650 "	895 "	741 "	1243 "
Wanatah	"	"	"	"
Plymouth	844 "	940 "	940 "	225 "
Bourbon	"	"	"	"
Warsaw	1002 "	1038 "	1055 "	337 "
Piercetown	"	"	"	"
Huntsville	"	"	"	"
Columbia	1101 "	1125 "	1123 "	432 "
Fort Wayne	1235 PM	1230 PM	1225 AM	555 "
Van Wert	211 "	143 "	146 "	721 "
Delphos	252 "	214 "	214 "	756 "
Lima	335 "	247 "	245 "	830 "
Forest	415 "	357 "	407 "	950 "
U Sandusky	525 "	425 "	440 "	1023 "
Bucyrus	609 "	503 "	526 "	1112 "
Ar Crestline Dc	640 "	530 "	600 "	1145 "
	730 AM	600 "	640 "	1245 PM
Mansfield	810 "	639 "	715 "	118 "
Londonville	922 "	718 "	800 "	204 "
Wooster	1025 "	811 "	859 "	255 "
Orrville	1100 "	888 "	920 "	323 "
Massillon	1145 "	914 "	956 "	359 "
Canton	1205 PM	932 "	1017 "	420 "
Alliance	120 "	1020 "	1130 "	525 "
Salem	200 "	1055 "	1205 PM	600 "
Columbiana	220 "	1117 "	1231 "	620 "
Enon	220 "	1152 "	112 "	655 "
N. Brighton	410 "	1226 PM	148 "	735 "
Rochester	430 "	1240 "	200 "	750 "
Pittsburgh	500 "	150 "	310 "	800 "

For New Castle and Erie, 6.40 a. m. Accommodation trains leave Allegheny for New Brighton—9 00 a. m; 11.50 a. m; 2.05 p. m; 4.20 p. m; 5.40 p. m. For Economy, 10.30 p. m. For New Castle, Greenville and Jamestown, Pa, 3.50 p m.

F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

CLEVE. & PITTS. RR.

On and after Dec. 11, 1865, trains will leave stations daily, Sundays excepted, as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	800 AM	225 PM	.....	340 PM
Euclid street	811 "	236 "	.....	353 "
Hudson	915 "	333 "	.....	500 "
Akron	.....	.....	.....	..... "
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	..... "
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	..... "
Ravenna	950 "	405 "	.....	536 "
Alliance	1049 "	450 "	.....	635 "
Bayard	1125 "	520 "	.....	..... "
Wellsville	1255 PM	655 "	.....	..... "

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Accom	Exp's.
Wellsville	840 AM	515 PM	.....	.....
Bayard	1012 "	658 "	.....	.....
Alliance	1100 "	728 "	60 AM	.....
Tavanna	1150 "	817 "	723 "	.....
Millersburg	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orrville	.....	.....	.....	.....
Akron	.....	.....	800 "	.....
Hudson	1227 PM	851 "	916 "	.....
Euclid street	132 "	949 "	936 "	.....
Cleveland	145 "	1000 "	930 "	.....

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Belaire	1040 AM	600 AM	405 PM	.....
Bridgeport	1050 "	615 "	415 "	.....
Lagrange	1139 "	711 "	510 "	.....
Steubenville	1158 PM	738 "	528 "	.....
Wellsville	115 "	840 "	716 "	710 AM
Smith's Ferry	137 "	905 "	.....	755 "
Beaver	207 "	940 "	.....	835 "
Rochester	215 "	1000 "	815 AM	850 "
Pittsburgh	330 "	1115 "	930 "	1000 "

GOING WEST.

	Exps.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Pittsburgh	230 PM	505 PM	600 AM	350 PM
Rochester	340 "	620 "	715 "	510 "
Beaver	.....	.....	723 "	525 "
Smith's Ferry	426 "	.....	755 "	605 "
Wellsville	520 "	720 "	830 "	645 "
Steubenville	626 "	819 "	940 "	.....
Lagrange	643 "	838 "	1000 "	.....
Bridgeport	737 "	930 "	1105 "	.....
Bellaire	750 "	940 "	1120 "	.....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia 7.10 a m	Bayard, 9.50 P. m.
Bayard, 11.4 a m,	N. Philadel. 2.20 P.M.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of SARAH HAMILTON, late of boro' of Beaver, Beaver co. dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. HAMILTON, Ex'r.,
feb14'66. Beaver, Pa.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST:

OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE CITIZENS OF BEAVER AND VICINITY.

☞Office on Third street, 2d door east of H. E. Anderson's store. [nov15:3m

Dr. D. Stanton,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE IN WM. KENNEDY'S BLOCK. [jany24, '66:1y.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING & SUMMER TRADE,

AT

GEALY'S

NEW MILLINERY,

TRIMMING

AND SHOE EMPORIUM,

Corner of Bridge and Market streets, Bridgewater,

BONNETS,

Velvet, Silk, and Mourning Bonnets, latest styles, selling at less than cost. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Trimmings.

All kinds, *very cheap*. Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Plumes, Ornaments, Fancy and Mourning Collars, Embroideries all kinds, Corsets, Fine Baskets, &c., &c.

Woolen Goods.

Hoods, Nubias, Sontags, Zephyr Knit Shawls, Talmas, &c., *less than cost.*

Hosiery & Gloves,

at Low Prices.

Balmorals.

Good at $1,75 worth $2,75
All wool, 3,75 worth 5,50
VERY LOW.

SHOES.

Closing at LESS THAN COST

Men's Under Shirts and Drawers, only Ninety Cents.

BEING DETERMINED to close out my stock, they will be sold VERY CHEAP.

MILLINERY.

Millinery work of all kinds, CHEAP.

Stamping, Pinking and Cloak Cutting and making on short notice.

☞Cloaking Cloths of all kinds always on hand. Machine stitching to orde.

NO TROUBLE to SHOW GOODS

☞Remember the place—room formerly occupied by MRS. REES' (opposite the store of A. C. Hurst), Bridgewater.

WATT GEALY.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department; also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

Penn Planing Mill, SASH & DOOR FACTORY.

JAS. A. SHOLES.....ALFRED SLACK.

SLACK & SHOLES,

Cor. Penn & Marbury Streets,

PITTSBURG, PA.

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, *Doors, Frames, Brackets & Moulding*

always on hand or made to order. [my17:1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of JAMES LYON, late of Patterson township, Beaver co., dec'd., having been issued to the undersigned, all persons indebted are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS M'CHESNEY, Admr.,
feb21'66. Big Beaver tp., Lawrence co.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE property owned and formerly occupied by Capt. Charles W. May, on Market St., consisting of one good two story frame house and one story house, two lots, with an excellent well of water that never fails, is offered for sale. Persons desiring to purchase desirable property, had better call soon on Capt. JOHN MAY, who is authorized to sell the same.

Dec6, '65

COAL!

I WILL deliver to the citizens of Rochester, Bridgewater, Beaver and vicinity, a good quality of Coal, at the shortest notice. Wagons can, at any time, be supplied at the Bank, on M'Kinley's run, adjoining the bank of, Wm. Porter, Esq. J. C. MOLTER,
nov8 Bridgewater.

Notice in the Orphans' Court

The following appraisements under the Act of Assembly, of the 14th of April, 1851, of property allowed to be retained by a widow or children of a decedent, to the value of $300, have been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, of Beaver county, and approved nisi, to wit:

Fourth and part of payments on bonds and mortgages in favor of the estate of James M'Cullough, dec'd., elected to be retained by Elizabeth M'Cullough, widow of said dec'd. Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of William Obney, dec'd.—A. R. Thomson, Adm'r.

Personal property amount of $256,75, retained by widow of John Henderson, dec'd.—Adam Henderson, Adm'r,

One lot of ground in the borough of Rochester, valued at $275,00, retained by widow of Robt. Purvis, dec'd.

Personal property and bank notes to am't of $300, taken and retained by widow of Joel B. Gould, dec'd. A. W. Stratton, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, taken and retained by widow of John Cuthbertson, dec'd. Elizabeth Cuthbertson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $62,25, retained by widow of Thomas M'Enany, dec'd. E. B. Daugherty, Adm'r.

Personal property and cash in hands of H. Hice, Esq., to amount of $300, retained by widow of H. N. Kennedy, dec'd. Samuel Magaw, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Hon. Thos. Cunningham, dec'd. Joseph C. Wilson, Adm'r.

Personal property together with the interest on a note against S. G. & J. R. Caughey, to amount of $300, retained by widow of Samuel McConnell, dec'd. Peter Crowl, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Thomas Stevenson, dec'd. Jas. Stevenson, Adm'r.

Personal property to amount of $300, retained by widow of Aaron Hood, dec'd. Gibson Hood, Adm'r.

Notice is hereby given to creditors, heirs, legatees, distributees, and all others interested, to appear at the next term of said Court, and not later than the third day, being the 21s day of March, to shew cause, if any they have, against the final confirmation of the abeve appraisements.

feb28. JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clerk.

VARIETIES,

TOYS AND BOOKS,

AT

B. MULHEIM'S

BRIDGE St., BRIDGEWATER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now receiving NEW GOODS in the line of all the various TOYS and VARIETY GOODS for the Fall and COMING HOLIDAYS. Having purchased in the Eastern cities at low prices, he can sell cheaper than any house in Pittsburg.

In connection with his collection of Variety Goods, he keeps Stationery of all kinds, Oil Cloths of all patterns, School Books of all descriptions and prices, Albums, Looking Glasses, Blank Books of all sizes, Day Books, Ledgers, Pens, Pencils, in short everything usually kept in a Variety store. [nov27:1y

HEALY'S PATENT SELF-ACTING Wagon Brake.

THE subscriber will canvass Beaver county, in the order of Townships, to sell the right to use, make and vend,

Healy's Pt. Self-acting Wagon Brake,

an invention perfect in every respect, for the use of all kinds of Wagons, Carriages and Buggies. It is a perfect regulation to every vehicle to which it is attached, acting alike prompt and certain under all circumstances, on all kinds of roads, by night as well as by day, with the greatest safety, ease and comfort to horse and passenger, without any attention whatever from the driver. I will sell individual rights to use this patent brake, or Township and Borough to Mechanics.

Beaver, Nov22'65 C. LUDWICK.

New Barber-Shop!

SHAVING HAIR-CUTTING, SHAMPOOING, &c.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS having just returned from the army, where he has served for almost three years, wishes to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has opened his shop in the north end of the MARKET HOUSE, BRIDGEWATER, where he will carry on in his former good and fashionable style. By close attention to busines, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. Those wishing a clean, smooth shave, or hair cut in a fashionable style, just stop in and give John a trial, and he feels satisfied that he can please them. [dec13:2m

A. C. BARLOW, M. D.,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

HAVING permanently located in BEAVER tenders his professional services to the citizens of Beaver and adjoining villages and country. Having had twenty years experience (over four years as an army Surgeon) he feels competent to command the confidence of those who may wish his services.

Calls, day or night, promptly attended

☞Office in the National Hotel building, where he may be found at all hours, day or night, when not professionally engaged.

sep20'65

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE FIRM of Gilliland, Corbus & Co has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, John Corbus having sold his interest to A. D. Gilliland, Wm. F. Reed, and J. F. Miner, who will carry on the business under name of A. D. Gilliland & Co., and who will settle the business of old firm.

A. D. GILLILAND,
JOHN CORBUS,
WM. F. REED,
J. F MINER.

New Brighton, Feb. 2, '66. [feb14'66.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of SAMUEL M'CONNELL, late of South Beaver township, Beaver county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement

PETER CROWL, Adm'r.
dec20'65. South Beaver tp.

Hice & Rutan,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend to legal business of all kinds. Prompt attention given to collections generally. Licensed Agents for collection of Pensions, Bounty, arrears of Pay, Prize money, Pay, etc., of Prisoners of War, and all kinds of military claims against the Government. Office—

Corner of Market, Street and the Diamond, (immediately in the r

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Critical Notices of the Press.

"The best Family Paper published in the United States."—*New London Advertiser.*

"The MODEL NEWSPAPER of our country—complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper—HARPER'S WEEKLY has earned for itself a right to its title 'A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.'"—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"This Paper furnishes *the best illustrations.* Our future historians will enrich themselves out of Harper's Weekly long after writers, and painters, and publishers are turned to dust."—*New York Evangelist.*

"A necessity in every household."—*Boston Transcript.*

"It is at once a leading political and historical annalist of the nation."—*Phila. Press.*

"The best of its class in America."—*Boston Traveller.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1866.

The Publishers have perfected a syssem of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of Publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a handsome pictoral Show-bill on application.

The postage on HARPER'S WEEHLY is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* postoffice.

Terms:

HARPER'S WEEKLY one year..... $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the WEEKLY *or* MAGAZINE *will be supplied gratis, of every Club of* FIVE SUBSCRIBERS *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied, at any time.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 each. *A complete set,* comprising *Eight Volumes* sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., *freight at expense of purchaser.* Address

HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN SQUARE, New York.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's

Golden Periodical Pills,

FOR FEMALES.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from Whatever Cause, and

ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.

It is now over thirty years since the above celebrated Pills were first discovered by Dr. DUPONCO, of Paris, during which time they have been extensively and successfully used in most of the public institutions, as well as in private practice, of both hemispheres, with unparalleled success in every case, and it is only at the "urgent request" of the thousands of Ladies who have used them, that he is induced to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any Irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family, where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these Pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes *no responsibilities* after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health otherwise the Pills are recommded.

Price $1,00 per Box. Six Boxes $5,00.

Sold by S. Smith, Bridgewater, Noble & Hamilton, Beaver, S. Hannen, Rochester.

Ladies! By sending $1,00 to either of the above agents, can have the pills sent (confidentially) by mail, to any part of the country, or address the Proprietor,

S. D. HOWE,
oct 25'65:1yr. New York.

Wines and Liquors, Wholesale.

Groceries at Retail or by Package.

FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c

At Peter Angel's, Bridgewater.

BUTTER, Eggs, and all kinds of country produce taken in exchange, for which the highest market price will be paid. In connection with the Grocery and Liquor store, the Bakery and Confectionary in still carried on, where may be found a first class assortment of cakes, confectionaries, canned fruits, pickles, spiced oysters, &c. A fine stock of tobacco and cigars of all fancy brands.

N. B. A pure article of *wines, &c., for* medicinal and sacramental purposes constantly on hand.

☞Do not forget the place, Peter Angel's old stand, Bridge st, Bridgewater [aug2:8m

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!

Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!

WHEATON'S OINTMENT

WILL CURE THE ITCH IN 48 HOURS.

ALSO cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by *mail, free of postage,* to any part of the United States.

sept20'65—6mos.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Noble & Hamilton, Druggists, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, Hamilton and Anderson. D. S. NOBLE.

Jan 22,'66. L. M. HAMILTON.

In retiring from the business, I tender my thanks to those who have so liberally patronized us heretofore and cheerfully recommend to the same Messrs. Hamilton and Anderson.

D. S. NOBLE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTCIE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Col. JAMES Q. ANDERSON, late of the Boro' of Beaver, Beaver co., Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH ANDERSON, Adm'r.,
nov15'65 Beaver.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing in the Milling business between Robert Porter, John Acheson and J. S. Hudson, of New Galilee, Beaver county, Pa., under the firm of Acheson, Porter & Hudson, was dissolved on Jan. 22d, 1866. Robert Porter and John Acheson having purchased the entire interest of J. S. Hudson, the business will be conducted in future under the firm of Porter & Acheson. [feb7'66.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the state of RICHARD AYRES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately and those having claims against the same will present them to the subscriber duly authenticated for settlement.

ANDREW WATTERSON, Ex'r.
jan21'66. Brighton tp.

C. K. CHAMBERLIN..... S. WINANS.

CHAMBERLIN & WINANS,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,

BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS,

MASONS' TOOLS,

SHOEMAKERS TOOLS,

SADDLERS' TOOLS,

PLASTERERS' TOOLS,

MINERS' TOOLS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE

BENT FELLOWS & SHAFTS,

LOCKS, BOLTS & HINGES,

PICKS MATTOCKS & HOES,

COUNTER & PLATFORM SCALES,

TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,

HORSE SHOES & NAILS,

TIRE & CARRIAGE BOLTS & NUTS,

CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS.

AGENTS FOR
EXCELSIOR MOWER AND REAPER. AND
NEW BRIGHTON FIRE-BRICK WORKS.
Dec6,'65.

DRY GOODS!

FURS,

CLOAKS & SHAWLS!

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

EVER BROUGHT TO THE CITY

The best assortment of

Ladies', Misses & Children's Furs

over offered this side of New York.

CLOAKS & SHAWLS,

An excellent stock, and very cheap.

Also, a good assortment of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, &c.

These good were all bought direct from the Manufacturers, by the case, bale and package, which enables us to sell at very low prices.

The attention of wholesale and retail buyers is directed to our stock.

☞Give us a call and be convinced.

DUNLAP, LUKER & CO.,
136 Federal st, 4 doors below Market house.
dec6:6m] ALLEGHENY CITY.

CHAS B HURST
Banker and Broker,

AND DEALER IN

Real Estate, Stocks, Government Bonds, and other Securities.,

INSURANCE & CLAIM AGENT,

Conveyancer & General Agent.

THE subscriber having opened an office at Rochester, in the room lately occupied by F. A. Fortune) respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Particular attention given to the adjustment of Officers' accounts, and ALL claims arising out of the present war, such as

Pensions, Patents, Bounties, Arrears of Pay, Prize Money, &c., &c.

Being agent for the Ætna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Ct, the North American of Philadelphia, and the Manufacturers' & Merchants' of Pittsburg, I will issue policies in either of the companies named.

Farms, houses and lots for sale.

Shares in the oil lands of the celebrated Island Run region for sale, where every well has proved a success. Also shares in wells producing or under way, and leases.

I will also sell my residence in Rochester, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes walk of the Ohio river and Railway stations. Terms liberal.

Deeds drawn up and acknowledged.

Fire risks taken in first class Insurance Companies.

Revenue stamps always on hand.

Refers to John A. Caughey, Jos. Plummer, Wm. H. Smith & Co., Pittsburg.

CHAS. B. HURST.

Rochester, Nov. 29,'65

STILES & SHALLENBERGER,

DEALERS IN

CHOICE GROCERIES,

AND QUEENSWARE,

Bridgewater.

☞Country produce wanted [jan10:3m

John B. Young,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEAVER, PA.

OFFICE in the building occupied by the late Hon. THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.—Legal business of all kinds promptly attended to in Beaver and adjacent counties.

jan24'66—1y

BIOKRENE OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! YOUTH TO THE AGED!

This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.

The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household god, inasmuch as it will render them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their pristine joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.

Biokrene

Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most *delightful, desirable and novel* effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their *natural vigor,* will find a speedy and permanent cure in the

Biokrene.

The Feeble, the Languid, the Dispairing, the Old should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purposes.

TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

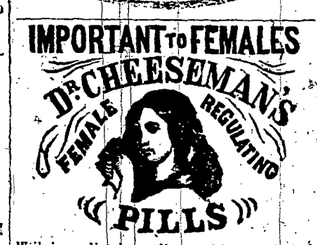
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief to Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One dollar per Bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggist generally.

Sent by express anywhere, by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

☞Sold at Marquis' Drug store, Rochester, one door below Post Office, and wholesale and retail by Dr. Smith, Bridgewater Beaver county. [nov23:1y

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES



Will immediately relieve, without pain, all disturbances of the periodic discharge, whether arising from relaxation or suppression.—They act like a charm *in removing the pains* that accompany difficult or immoderate menstruation, and are the only safe and reliable remedy for Flushes, Sick Headache, Pains in the Loins, Back and Sides, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Tremors, Hysterics, Spasms, Broken Sleep, and other unpleasant and dangerous effects of an unnatural condition of the sexual functions. In the worst cases of *Fluor Albus*; or Whites, they effect speedy cure.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Have been used OVER A QUARTER OF A CENTURY. They are offered as the only safe means of renewing interrupted menstruation, but Ladies must bear in mind that there is *one condition* of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing a *peculiar result.* The condition referred to is *pregnancy*—this result, *miscarriage.* Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it. *They cannot do harm* in any other way.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills

Are the *only medicine* that *married and single ladies* have relied upon for many years, or can rely upon now. *Beware of imitations!* These Pills form the *Richest Preparation ever put forward,* with *immediate and persistent success.* DON'T BE DECEIVED. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you *want the best and most reliable Female Medicine in the world,* which is comprised in

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills!!

They have received, and are now receiving the sanction of the most *eminent* Physicians in America.

Explicit Directions with each Box—the price, ONE DOLLAR per box, containing from 50 to 60 pills.

Pills, sent *by mail, promptly,* by remitting the price to the Proprietors, or any authorized Agent, in current funds. *Sold by Druggists generally.*

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, *Proprietors,*
81 Cedar street, New York.

☞Sold Wholesale and Retail by Dr. S. Smith, Bridgewater: Dr. Marquis and J. H. Hannen, Rochester; John Moore, Beaver, and by all Druggists at New Brighton. [nov23:1y

"Use the Best!"
DR. CLOCK'S

EXCELSIOR HAIR RESTORER IS THE best ever offered to the public and the *only one possessing all the merits claimed for it.—It restores gray hair to its original color, makes hair grow on bald heads* when falling off from disease; removes Scruff, Dandruff, etc.; arrests its *falling off or turning gray;* cures sick headache and *all diseases of the scalp;* causes harsh, wiry hair to become soft, pliable and luxuriantly glossy. It is *elegantly perfumed,* and all that can be desired for a dressing. It contains *no sugar of lead or other mineral so injurious to the head and hair,* and of which most preparations now in use are composed; but is a *purely vegetable compound.* WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD to produce an instance where the Restorer has failed when used according to directions. Among the thousands who have used it we have yet to learn of *one* who is not perfectly satisfied with its resuls. *Hair, white as snow* is with *marvelous rapidity* restored to all its *pristine beauty* by its use. *It is not a dye,* but by supplying the secretions of the capillary glands acts as a restorer. Mothers, whose children's hair is *harsh, wiry,* or *thin and scant,* will find by using the Restorer it will *immediately* improve and may be dressed in any desired form, thus laying the foundation for a *good head of hair,* so desirable in after life. The proprietor is aware of the many who have been disappointed by the high sounding pretense of the numerous preparations with which the market has been filled for a few years past, but such *entire confidence* does he place in the *merits* of his Restorer that he offers, in all cases, *to refund the money if,* after a *thorough trial of two bottles,* it fails to give perfect satisfaction. *A single* trial will convince the *most skeptical of its merits.* Put up in large bottles and sold by all druggists at $1 pr bottle.

DR. F. B. CLOCK, Proprietor,
Manchester, N. H.

J. MOORE, Druggist, Beaver Agent for Rochester, Bridgewater and Beaver. McClaren & McKennan, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburg, Pa. [jan31'66—6m.

IF you want to buy Pure Drugs, Medicine and Chemicals, go to Moore's Drug Store

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Jonsert.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Radical.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free-Church.)
AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled,* the price of paper nearly *trebled,* and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, *they are* compelled to advance their terms as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4,00
For any two of the Reviews	7,00
For any three of the Reviews	10,00
For all four of the Reviews	12,00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4,00
For Blackwood and one Review	7,00
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10,00
For Brackwood and three Reviews	13,00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15,00

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper,* and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced *in size*—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matters contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the originals editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low.* Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2,50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War,* and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great abilility and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

THE FOUR REVIEWS for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—*by Mail,* post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOLT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

LOSSES PAID IN 46 YEARS

OVER

$17,000,000.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, Ct.

NET ASSETS, JAN., 1865,

$3,677,362,71

FIRE AND INLAND

Navigation Risks.

☞Agencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in the United States.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to.

CHAS. COALE, Agent.
dec6'65—3mos New Brighton.

TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

THE PITTSBURGH SANITARY SOLDIERS' HOME, under the charge of Dr. Cyrus King, an experienced Army Surgeon, is now open for the reception of sick, wounded, maimed, and helpless soldiers and sailors, FREE OF EXPENSE.

Applicants will receive a Permit, by applying to any of the Directors, and be admitted to the Home, provided their discharge papers are approved by the Surgeon.

R. C. LOOMIS, President.
ORMSBY PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

Thos. Bakewell,	C. W. Batchelor,
N. Holmes,	John Watt,
W. S. Haven,	Jno. W Chalfant,
Wm. McCreery,	G.L. B Fetterman.

nov22'65.

Farm for Sale.

I OFFER for sale the farm on which I reside in South Beaver township, Beaver county, at Bayl's Cross Roads, being the same farm formerly owned and occupied by Henry Briggs. Said farm contains

One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres; over a hundred acres cleared and in good state of cultivation; two good orchards thereon.—A large frame dwelling house, large bank barn, with stabling for thirty horses; blacksmith shop and good out-houses on the premises. The farm is well watered. It is within two miles of the Island Run Oil Regions.

jan31,'65—4t. N. J. M'CORMICK.

BARBER,
HAIR-DRESSER, &C.

JAMES BRUIN is happy to announce to his old customers, that he has been discharged from the service of the United States, and opened a shop in the frame building adjoining Wm. Orr's Store. Ladies' hair cut in the most approved style. He trusts his old friends will renew their patronage. Having carried the flag of the 45th Reg. U. S. C. T. for almost a year, in the battles around Petersburg, he thinks himself entitled to a fair share of the public patronage.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF PHILLIPSBURG & ROCHESTER STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—At a meeting of Stockholders held at Phillipsburg, December 23d, 1865, it was unanimously resolved that there be an assesment made on each share of the Capital Stock of Seventeen dollars, for the purpose of paying off the debt of the Company, for building, &c., payable forthwith to H. W. Cimmiotti, Pittsburg; George C. Speyerer and Chas. B. Hurst, Rochester, or Capt. John M. Shrondes or Jacob Strawaker, Phillipsburg. [jan10'66.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of JAS. M'CULLOUGH, decid., late of Beaver borough, Beaver county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH C. WILSON, Ex'r.
jan31'66. Beaver borough.

COAL!

I AM prepared to deliver Coal of the best quality on shortest notice. Orders left at I. N Atkins' Clothing Store, Beaver, Stiles & Shallenberger's Grocery, Bridgewater, S. J. Cross & Co.'s Dry Good Store, Rochester, will receive prompt attention.

dec6'65—6m. WM. PORTER.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

FOR 1866.

The Size and Standing of the Commercial.

The Commercial is the largest paper in the State, having been twice enlarged within the last eighteen months. No paper in the State gives so much, and there are few in the country that give an equal amount of reading matter. In this respect, and for its general character and tone, it ranks among the leading journals of the country.

OUR PUBLISHING FACILITIES.

Determined to spare neither labor nor expense, our publishing facilities have been increased within the last few months, at an outlay of *Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars,* placing us for some time to come beyond the reach of competition.

Extraordinary Success of the Commercial.

Although but just entering on its third year, the Commercial has already an unequalled circulation and influence throughout a wide and constantly extending district of country, embracing Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, while throughout all the west, and in the eastern cities, its circulation is by no means inconsiderable and rapidly growing.

Character and Aims of the Commercial.

Not strictly partizan, nor devoted to any peculiar ideas, the Commercial goes before the public on its merits, asking *only just so much* favor and patronage as it deserves, and its success can be said to be little less than extraordinary. Although in the future, as in the past, the Commercial will, in a special manner, be devoted to the interests of Pittsburg, it will continue to be Pennsylvania and Union paper, promoting the interests of labor, intelligence, and public and private virtue with whatever influence it can command or power it it can exert. Rising above mere party aims and influences, chained to no one idea, the organ of no sect or party, but believing in Freedom and Progress, and devoted only to truth, the Commercial will treat all public questions and express its views of public men in an independent and liberal spirit. To the present National Administration and the Union cause it will give a hearty tho' not servile support.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Few journals in the country spend so much money in obtaining the latest and most reliable intelligence as the Commercial. In a single item of telegraphing alone it paid during the last year on an average about *One Thousand Dollars a Month*—or more in one month, probably, than was paid by any other Pittsburg paper for the entire year.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

We have also at the principal seats of interest, special correspondents, keeping a watchful eye on whatever is of interest or value to the public. No paper in the State has so large a corps of correspondents, and it gives us pleasure to be able to say that we are continually adding to the number writers of experience and ability.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

By common consent, the Commercial is the standard journal of the country with Petroleum dealers and operators everywhere. In this respect it has no competitor, and the facilities for obtaining this kind of information we are constantly extending.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Through a Special Dispatch Bureau, maintained at a large expense, our Washington reports are as full and reliable as any, and are in no respect excelled by those of even the Metropolitan press. At this hour of great questions, these facilities are necessary to supply the demand of the public for news from the National Capitol.

MARKET REPORTS.

The Daily Reports of the Commercial of the Pittsburgh, all the leading Domestic and the Foreign Markets, are prepared by competent and experienced Reporters, and their widespread popularity attest their value. The amount of matter in this Department of the Commercial alone, frequently exceeds the entire reading pages of some of our cotemporaries.

THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This Department is in the hands of a gentleman of experience and acknowledged ability, and his reports have at all times a special value.

The Local Department.

This Department of the Commercial is no excelled. To test the truth of this, take the local page of any of our neighbors, cut from it all that is not strictly local—letters from abroad and essays on abstract subjects, such as we classify properly on other pages, and exclude what no respectable paper should print—and then compare the remainder with our local page, which does not belie its name.

Editorial and General News.

With a corps of writers of acknowledged ability and experience, these departments of the Commercial compare favorably with the leading journals of the country—and we have only to say that nothing will be omitted hat is necessary to maintain for our paper in these and all other respects this standing.

In short, in every department, and as a whole, the Commercial is a

Sound, Comprehensive and Reliable Newspaper.

Whatever is offensive to a cultivated moral taste is scrupuously excluded from its column, and our constant aim is to publish nothing that does not serve some valuable purpose.—A peculiar feature of the COMMERCIAL is

"THE PULPIT,"

In which Department is given, every Saturday, a sermon furnished expressly for it. The reading specially prepared under the head of

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

Constitute another peculiar feature of great value.

THE DAILY COMMERCIAL

Is published at the following rates:

ONE YEAR	$10 00
HALF YEAR	5 00
QUARTER YEAR	2 50
PER WEEK, BY CARRIER	25

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

The weekly issue of the COMMERCIAL is not surpassed either in the amount or kind of matter given. It is made up expressly for the country reader,—it is filled with choice reading, the news, the market reports, general intelligence, Poetry, besides

A Sermon Every Week.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY

Single copy, one year	$2 00
In Clubs of Twenty	1 50
In Clubs of Ten	1 75

To the getter-up of a Club the paper will be sent gratis.

Address

COMMERCIAL,
No. 76 Fifth street, Pittsburg.

Union Hotel,
BEAVER, PA.

ALEX. CLARK, *Proprietor.*

GOOD STABLING attached to this House. September 18, '65.

THE best Paint, Scrub, and Shoe Brushes of all qualities and kinds to be had at Moore's Drug Store, corner of Third street and Bank Alley, Beaver, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 21st day of March, A. D., 1866, for confirmation and allowance:

The first and final account of Jacob Caler, executor of the last will of Andrew Caler, dcd.

The first and final Real Estate account of Agnew Duff, administrator of the estate of James Sharp, dec'd.

The final Real Estate account of Thomas J. Power, adm'r of James M. Power, dec'd.

First and final account of Matthew Laughlin, executor of the last will of Nicholas Dawson, dec'd.

The first and final account of Sarah M'Cray, adm'x of the estate of Daniel M'Cray, dec'd.

The supplemental and final account (Personal estate) of Thomas J. Power, administrator of the estate of James M. Power, dec'd.

The first and final account of Benj. Feucht, adm'r of the estate of David Ganes, dec'd.

The first and final account of Wm. Fox, adm'r of the estate George Fox, dec'd.

The first and final account of George Mayors, administrator of the estate of Mary Eaton, dec'd.

The account of Samuel J. Cross, administrator of the estate of Ann Slaughtery, dec'd.

The first and partial account of John Kettlewood, executor of the last will of William Gardner, dec'd.

The first and final account of Henry Noss, administrator of the estate of Jacob Noss, sr., dec'd.

The first and final account of Henry Gœhring and George Gardner, executors of the last will of George Metz, dec'd.

The first and final account of Anna Bock, administratrix of the estate of John Gottlieb Bock, dec'd.

The first and final account of Elizabeth Booth and Samuel Moorhead, administrators of the estate of Levi Booth, dec'd.

First and final account of Mary Lukens, administratrix of the estate of John M. Lukens, dec'd.

First and final account of Robert M'Creery, administrator of the estate of James L. McCreery, dec'd.

First and final account of John Reed and Oliver Tennis, administrators of the estate of James Tennis, dec'd.

First and final account of James Dillan, administrator of Reed Dillan, dec'd.

First and final account of Robt. and Joseph Whitehill, executors of the last will of David R. Whitehill, dec'd.

First and final account of William Hood, administrator of the estate of William Searight, dec'd.

First and final account of Thos. J. Power, surviving administrator of the estate of Col. David Boies, dec'd.

First and final account of George Harker, administrator of the estate of James Moore, dec'd.

First and final account of John Slentz, administrator of the estate of Robert Moore, dec'd.

Account of James Allison, surviving executor of the last will of Mary Thornily, dec'd.

The first and partial account of B. R. Bradford and W. S. Foster, administrators of the estate of William Foster, dec'd.

The guardian account of Joseph C. Wilson, guardian of Joseph A. Scott, minor son of James Scott, dec'd.

The account of John Boyd, guardian of Margaret Torrence, minor heir of Albert Torrence, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Brittain, guardian of Gustavus A. Brittain, minor son of John Brittain, dec'd.

The accounts of Thos. Burns, guardian of Elizabeth and Simon M'Cullough, minor heirs of Sarah M'Cullough, dec'd.

The accounts of James Allison, guardian of Nancy and Margaret Baxter, minor heirs and grand children of William Powell, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Beaver, Feb. 21, '66. Register.

"Unquestionably the best Sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Critical Notices of the Press.

It is the foremost Magazine of the day.—The fireside never had a more delightful companion, nor the million a more enterprising, friend, than Harper's Magazine.—*Methodist Protestant* (Baltimore).

The most popular Monthly in the World.—*New York Observer.*

We must refer in terms of eulogy to the high tone and varied excellent of HARPER'S MAGAZINE—a journal with a monthly circulation of about 170,000 copies—in whose pages are to be found some of the choicest light and general reading of the day. We speak of this work as an evidence of the American People; and the popularity it has acquired is merited. Each number contains fully 144 pages of reading matter, appropriately illustrated with good wood-cuts; and it combines in itself the facy monthly and the more philosophical quarterly, blended with the best features of the daily. It has great power in the dissemination of a love of pure literature.—TRUBNER'S *Guide to American Literature, London.*

The volumes bound constitute of themselves a library of miscellaneous reading such as cannot be found in the same compass in any other publication that has come under our notice.—*Boston Courier.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS. 1866.

The Publishers have perfected a system of mailing by which they can supply the MAGAZINE and WEEKLY *promptly* to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the office of publication

The postage on HARPER'S MAGAZINE is 24 cents a year which must be paid at the *Subscriber's post-office.*

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An Extra copy of either the MAGAZINE or WEEKLY will be supplied gratis for every Club of FIVE SUBSCRIBERS at $4 00 each in one remittance; or Six Copies for $20 00.

Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set, now comprising Twenty-nine Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by *mail,* postpaid, $3 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid. Address

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BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. R. T. TAYLOR, A. M., President.

THE Terms open respectively Sept. 12, '65, January 2, and April 5, 1866.

Every opportunity for instruction in any branch of science or on any musical instrument; also vocal music, private or in classes, is afforded here at reasonable rates.

Lads received in the Primary Department; also small girls of any degree of proficiency.

Drawing and painting of every style will receive the special attention of a first-class artist.

Tuition: $5,50, $8,50, and $12,50, according to department.

None but thoroughly qualified and experienced Teachers are employed in any department. For further information address

aug2'65 R. T. TAYLOR, President.

Dr. D. Stanton,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

OFFICE IN WM. KENNEDY'S BLOCK.
[jany24,'66:1y.

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MOORE'S DRUG STORE,

IN BEAVER

May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS, Medicines, CHEMICALS PURE LIQUORS & WINES And Brandies, Paints, Oils,

AND

DYE STUFFS!

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Duponco's Female Pills 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clarke's, $1.

The Largest stock of

Lamps and Lamp Trimmings, Stationery, Window Glass and Putty

ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else. Let those who doubt call and see, and they will find it so.

Dec1,'65. J. MOORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE PLACE TO GET THEM

Cheap and Durable,

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

LOUIS F. WEINMAN,

MANUFACTURER of and Retail Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Bridge street,

BRIDGEWATER.

He keeps an excellent supply of ready-made work constantly on hand.

Boots and shoes made to order on shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

He has good workmen, and can't be excelled by any other establishment in West. Pa.

Men, women and children will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

For the best and cheapest article go to
LOUIS F. WEINMAN,
oct11'65 Bridge st., Bridgewater.

Notice in Partition.

IN the Orphans' Court, in and for the county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania. In the matter of the partition of the real estate of Hugh Young, late of Economy tp., in said county, dec'd. And now, to wit, January 9th, 1866, the court grant a rule upon Young, James Young, Jane, intermarried with James J. Conway, Jennette, widow of Wm. Young, dec'd., and John Young, Mary Young, and Jane Young, minor children of Wm. Young, and all others interested to appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in and for said county, on The third Monday of March next, and then and there accept or refuse the real estate of said dec'd., situate in Economy tp., county and State aforesaid, about 115 acres and 13 perches of land, at the valuation thereof, (to wit, $83 per acre) by the inquest awarded by said court, under the proceedings in partition thereof, or in the case of non-acceptance to show cause why the same should not be sold; of which rule the parties above named, and all others interested, are required to take notice.

JOS. LEBLIE, Sh'ff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Beaver, feb21,'66.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of HORATIO N. KENNEDY, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber properly authenticated for settlement.

SAM'L. MAGAW, Administrator.
jan10'66. New Brighton.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of JACOB COPPER, late of Brighton township, Beaver County, Pa., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC MORGAN, Executor.
jan10'66. Brighton tp.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day taken into co-partnership CHARLES C. TOWNSEND and EDWARD P. TOWNSEND. The style of the firm,

W. P. TOWNSEND & CO.

will be continued. W. P. TOWNSEND.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 1st, '66. [Jan. 17:3t

Straw Wanted.

SHADD, WALLACE & CO., of the Bridgewater Glass Works, want to contract with some one to furnish them with from fifty to sixty tons of straw annually. Persons desiring to contract, will apply immediately at their Works in Bridgewater, Beaver county.

jan10'66.

IF you want to buy the best Cigars and Tobacco, go to Moore's Drug store